Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1866. NUMBER 250.

CONGRESS.

Passage of the Homestead Bill.

SOUTHERN LANDS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS, REGARDLESS OF COLOR.

Speech of Senator Lane on Reconstruction.

Reply of the Colored Delegation to the President.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Another Coal Mine Explosion—Thirty Lives Lost.

Reported Death of Gibson, the Sculptor, Unfounded.

English Indignation at the Murder of Gordon.

Missionaries Driven Out of China.

THE RECONSTRUCTED SOUTH.

Independence, Mo., Threatened by Bushwhackers.

GOV. FLETCHER SENDS FOR ASSISTANCE.

Gen. Butler Cuts Gen. Grant.

REPLY OF THE COLORED DELEGATION.

Answer to the President's Speech—The Hostility between the Slaves and White Trash—The President's Argument Demolished—Reply to the Colonization Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The following is the published reply of the colored delegation to President Johnson, prepared after they had their interview with him yesterday:

MR. PRESIDENT:—In consideration of a delicate sense of propriety, as well as your own repeated intimation of indisposition to discuss or to listen to a reply to the views and opinions you were pleased to express to us in your elaborate speech to-day, the undersigned would respectfully take this method of replying thereto. Believing, as we do, the views and opinions expressed in that address, are entirely unsound and prejudicial to the highest interest of our race as well as our country, we cannot do otherwise than expose the same, and, as far as may be in our power, arrest their dangerous influences. It is not necessary at this time, to call attention to more than two or three features of your remarkable address.

[illegible]

(Signed) GEO. T. DOWNING,
JOHN JONES,
WM. WHIPPER,
FRED. DOUGLASS,
LEWIS H. DOUGLASS,
And others.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

SENATE.

Mr. CLARK, of N. H., introduced a bill in addition to the several acts to establish and amend the judicial system of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

It provides for ten Circuit Judges, as at present, the amount of salary left in blank, who shall take the following oath: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal to all, and will to all things faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as Circuit Judge, according to the best of my abilities and understanding of the Constitution and laws of the United States."

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Butler's Note to Gen. Grant—Cost of Californian Surveys—Invalid Pension Bill—Jeff. Davis' Glass Eye Wanted—Appropriations for the West—Unnavigable Streams.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

As several mis-statements have been published in the New York papers relative to Gen. Butler's declination to accept Gen. Grant's invitation to his first reception, on the 6th of last month, it may be proper to give the exact language of the note addressed to Gen. Grant by Gen. Butler. The following is a verbatim copy:

"Gen. Butler has the honor to decline the invitation of Lieut. Gen. Grant. Gen. Butler has no desire for further acquaintance."

[illegible]

"DUPLAINE, Mich., Jan. 30, 1866.

"Mr. President:

"SIR—I want to ask a small favor from your Excellency. When you hang Jeff. Davis, please send me his glass eye for a marble, for there ain't a Union boy in Michigan better entitled to it, and I will remain your affectionate friend."

[illegible]

Modification of the Bank Surplus Circular—Postal Appointment—Action of the Ways and Means Committee—Democrats Congratulating the President—The Military Bills—Mrs. Cobb as a Claim Agent—List of Officers with Pay Stopped.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

[illegible]

The Trial of Semmes—Details of Mr. Rice's Naval Bill—Letter from Senator Evans.

[illegible]

The Office of Cashier of Internal Revenue to be Abandoned—A Mutilated Currency Bureau to be Established—Proclamation Forthcoming—Memorial from Loyal Tennesseans—Napoleon's Speech—The Public Lands Bill—Customs.

[illegible]

Butler's Ill-Will towards Gen. Grant—Presidential Delegations—Postal Service—Virginia Politics—Petition for Return of Cattle—Examining Surgeon of Pensions Appointed—National Banks Established.

[illegible]

EUROPE.

Gen. Prim's Escape to Portugal—Increase of the Spanish Fleet in the Pacific—Death of Gibson Unfounded—Death of Prince Otho—Excitement in Australia—The New Zealand Rebels Defeated.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The steamers Fulton, Hecla and Bavaria, from Europe, arrived this morning. Most of their news is anticipated by the steamer City of Washington, last night.

[illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE PERUVIAN.

One Day Later—Napoleon's Messenger to Mexico—Mexican Affairs—The Times on the Cotton Crop—Indignation at Gordon's Murder—Markets.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 8.—The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool, 25th, and Londonderry, 26th, with one day's later news, has arrived. Her news is unimportant.

[illegible]

Synopsis of Senator Lane's Speech on Reconstruction.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

The floor of the Senate was occupied for nearly two hours and a half to-day by ex-Gov. Lane, of Indiana, in a general speech on the reconstruction question, and the effort, whether regard be had to force, vigor, clearness in sight, comprehension, eloquence or earnestness, will take rank among the best and most noteworthy of the session.

[illegible]

Kentucky in Trouble all Round—Telegraphic Reform Proposed—Anti-Negro Suffrage Meeting—Secretary Welles on the Test Oath.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

[illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Regiments Paid off—The Governor en route to Chicago—Lincoln Monument Fund—Interest Paid on State Debt—War Expenditures.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 8.

The 147th and 151st regiments of Illinois Infantry were paid off at Camp Butler to-day.

[illegible]

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Independence, Mo., Threatened by Bushwhackers—Assistance Sent Forward—Gen. Coolbaugh sent to St. Genevieve—Funeral of a Rebel Officer—An Outbreak Prevented.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.

[illegible]

FROM ATLANTA.

A Tour of Inspection in Mississippi—The Labor Question—Treatment of Freedmen—Hostility to the Government—U. S. Officers Insulted—Prevalence of Crime.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 8.

[illegible]

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Tennessee Legislature—Guerillas Arrested—Colored Troops Mustered Out—Singular Fatality in a Dancing Party—Cotton Burned—Mortality List, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Feb. 8.

[illegible]

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

A Southern Emigration Agent in Trouble—Gov. Morton's Health Improving—Gens. Thomas and Fisk.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 8.

[illegible]

FROM PITTSBURGH, PA.

Convention of Wool Growers—Resolutions Adopted Favoring Reconstruction of Duties and Tax on Dogs.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 8.

[illegible]

FROM DETROIT.

Gen. Sherman's Movements—A Great Lottery Swindle Exposed.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Feb. 8.

[illegible]

FROM MADISON.

The Agricultural College Convention—Resolutions Offered—Proposed Conversion of the State University into an Agricultural College.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Feb. 8.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 8.

[illegible]

A VOICE FROM THE TOMBS.

Speech of Franklin Pierce—He Sees Gleams of Light.

[illegible]

FROM CHINA.

Progress of the Rebellion—French Missionaries Driven from their Missions—Piratical Depredations.

[illegible]

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Triumph of the Union Ticket in Newbern—The Military District of Wilmington Discontinued—An Officer under Arrest.

[illegible]

The Reciprocity Failure.

[illegible]

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Marine News—Diplomatic Interview with Maximilian—Speech by the Emperor.

[illegible]

FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refractory Soldiers Sentenced to the Dry Tortugas—Small Pox—Rebel Atrocities in Tennessee.

[illegible]

FROM ALABAMA.

Loss of a Steamer with a Cargo of Cotton—A Fatal Affray—Death of a Mobile Merchant.

[illegible]

Finances in Wall Street.

[illegible]

FROM KANSAS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Feb. 8.

[illegible]

Daily Weather Report.

[Received by the United States Telegraph Line.]

February 8—11:30 a. m.

City.	Wind.	Atmosphere.	Thermometer.
Portland	N.	Overcast.	13 above.
Boston	N.	Falling.	23 above.
Buffalo	E.	Cloudy.	30 above.
New York	E.	Sleeting.	28 above.
Philadelphia	N. E.	Cloudy.	14 above.
Baltimore	N. E.	Cloudy.	31 above.
Washington	N. E.	Cloudy.	35 above.
Cincinnati	N. E.	Cloudy.	30 above.
Cedar Falls	W.	Cloudy.	15 above.
Boone, Iowa	W.	Cloudy.	8 above.
Omaha, N. T.	W.	Clear.	2 above.
Milwaukee	W.	Cloudy.	24 above.
Green Bay	N.	Cloudy.	7 above.
La Crosse	S. W.	Cloudy.	8 above.
St. Louis	N.	Cloudy.	26 above.
Chicago	N. N. E.	Cloudy.	27 above.

Railroad Accident.

[illegible]

Miss Bateman in a New Role.

[illegible]

The Stewart Libel Case.

[illegible]

Arrest of a Female Counterfeiter.

[illegible]

Movement for a New Trial.

[illegible]

From Havana.

[illegible]

Fenian Meeting.

[illegible]

Endorsement.

[illegible]

Fire.

[illegible]

In Favor of Negro Testimony.

[illegible]

New Advertisements

HIGHLY IMPORTANT! The Greatest Opportunity EVER OFFERED TO SECURE REAL GOLD JEWELRY AT THE UNIFORM AVERAGE PRICE OF Two Dollars a Piece. [illegible] All letters should be addressed to E. H. STEIN, GOLD GIFT SALE, No. 79 Clark Street, Chicago.

GREAT NORTHWESTERN DEPOT FOR PAPER COLLARS. 2,000,000 Just received, of Universal and Ivory Enameled Paper Collars. For sale cheap to the trade. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 58 Michigan Avenue.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. [illegible] E. F. HOLLISTER, D. WILKINS. Chicago, Feb. 1, 1866. HOLLISTER & PHELPS, Nos. 135 and 137 Lake Street.

TO LEATHER DEALERS—The undersigned being a practical Currier, is prepared to FINISH ROUGH LEATHER, AND Refinish Old Stocks of Any Kind. JOHN ROBERTS, 14 Hope st.

TO PROPELLER OWNERS—Owners of Good Insurable Propellers can have an opportunity to put them in a Line Between Chicago and Lake Erie Ports. [illegible] Drawer 6387, Chicago.

DRIED FRUITS. 200 BARRELS NEW YORK DRIED APPLES. 100 " UNPEELED N. YORK PEACHES. 50 " PEELED. 25 " CHERRIES. 50 " BLACKBERRIES. 300 NEW YORK FACTORY CHEESES. For sale to the trade by MAURAN, WRIGHT & CO., Commission Merchants, 119 South Water street.

ST. CLAIRE HALL—A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. On the 16th of February, 1866. MRS. R. M. CRAWFORD, St. Claire Hall, Kenosha, Wis.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE. Grocery & Provision Store in Jackson, Michigan. [illegible]

SAMUEL S. HOMANS. Forwarding & Commission Merchant, AND WHARF BOAT PROPRIETOR. CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY at Chattanooga, Tennessee. [illegible]

AN ORDINANCE concerning the Northern Railroad Company. [illegible]

NOTICE TO LOT OWNERS IN THE CHICAGO CITY CEMETERY. [illegible]

FOR FORT BENTON AND THE Montana Gold Mines! (Kaiser & Co.'s Express Line.) [illegible] J. F. & C. W. KRIEGH. WM. M. McPHERSON. GEO. A. SPRINGER.

J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF NOTIONS, HOSIERY, Fancy Dry Goods, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., Nos. 28, 30 & 32 RANDOLPH STREET, Corner Wabash avenue, (one block south of their old stand.)

Timber and Shelter Belts. RED CEDAR SEEDLINGS. TULIP TREE SEEDLINGS. [illegible] J. A. CARPENTER & CO.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, BLOOMINGTON, ILL. [illegible] F. K. PHOENIX.

U. S. Compound Notes, 7-30s, 5-20s, 10-40s, and all issues of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. LAND WARRANTS. SCRIPPS, PRESTON & KEAN, Bankers, 47 Clark st., Chicago.

SEED WHEAT. Seed Wheat. [illegible]

COAL! COAL! COAL! J. A. STONE, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in BITUMINOUS COAL, BRIAR HILL, ORMSBY AND WILLOW BANK, Office and Yard, 216 Market Street.

CHICAGO BAG FACTORY. Gunny Bags, 2½ bu., extra heavy. Burlap Oat Bags, 4 bu., No. 1, Heavy. Cotton Seamless Grain Bags. Linen, Cot'n & Paper Flour Sacks. FULL STOCK AND LOW PRICES. J. & H. CHAPMAN, 139 SOUTH WATER-ST.

UNDERWOOD & CO., General Commission Merchants, Corner LaSalle and Washington streets.

BIRDS! BIRDS! BIRDS! A fresh supply of good SINGING BIRDS, GERMAN CANARIES, GOLD FISH AND AQUARIUMS. [illegible]

REMOVED. Richmond House. CITY HOTEL. [illegible]

NOTICE. Wanted to Purchase $50,000 Provident Life Insurance and Investment Company's Stock, For which I will pay a PREMIUM. MATHEW LAFLIN.

ST. LOUIS FLOURS! On Consignment. WEINHOLD'S BEST—THE ST. LOUIS PREMIUM FLOUR. OBRAZEAU MILLS. TELLICO MILLS, Of Quincy. A. M. WRIGHT & CO., Commission Merchants, 150 South Water st.

MONEY TO LOAN By JOHN MATTOCKS.

OWING TO THE EXCESSIVE demand upon the Glen Cove Starch Manufact'ng Co. [illegible]

OIL STONE. 1,000 Pounds Washita Oil Stone. [illegible]

PROPELLER FOR SALE. [illegible]

WEDDING OUTFITS [illegible]

C. H. SCRIVEN & CO., Advertising Agents, 51 Dearborn street, are authorized Agents to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all other leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

MASONIC—There will be a Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., this Friday evening at 7½ o'clock. WM. PA. DELFORD, Jr. Secretary.

NATIONAL WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION—Pensions, Back Pay, Bounties, and Prize Money obtained. [illegible] JAMES F. WELCH, Agent.

Chicago Tribune.

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[illegible]

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEGROES.

The interview between President Johnson and the delegation of colored men headed by Frederick Douglass and George T. Downing, was an event of interest in the tone and manner of the interview, and in the additional light it throws on the President's so-called "policy." President Johnson and Frederick Douglass, the former born a Southern "poor white," and the latter born a slave, have risen to stations of not very unequal eminence by their respective talents and virtues. We say not very unequal, but we do not mean to imply thereby that in many respects Frederick Douglass does not stand far higher in the average estimation of the world than Andrew Johnson. He has never held office; but then as he belongs to a race that has been excluded from office by law, this proves nothing against his ability. But let Mr. Johnson step down from his official position, and, standing simply on his merits as a man, meet the ex-slave Douglass in fair debate on any of the great political issues of the day, or advertise to speak in competition with him, and who does not know that Douglass' superiority in logical power, in oratory, in wit, in rhetorical eloquence, and in every charm of oratory, would leave his competitor wholly in the shade. Had Mr. Johnson possessed those finer instincts of a gentleman and a true Democrat, which so nobly distinguished his predecessor, he would have felt that, in conversing with Frederick Douglass, he was talking with a gentleman who was, in all essential relation, his equal, and in many respects his superior. Even during the interview, the dignified, brief but appropriate words of the ex-slave contrast forcibly with the rambling, ungrammatical, disconnected harangue of the President, through which the mind wanders in vain in the search for either heart, intellect, logic, or coherency. In illustration of this contrast we ask the reader carefully to weigh the modesty, dignity, conciseness, and condensation of argument in Frederick Douglass' brief speech on which a Clay or an Everett could have made no improvement.

"Mr. President, we are not here to enlighten you, sir, as to your duties as Chief Magistrate of this republic, but to show our respect and to present in brief the claims of our race to your favorable consideration. In the order of Divine Providence, you are placed in a position where you have power to save or destroy us, to bless or blast us—I mean our whole race. Your noble and humane predecessor placed in our hands the sword to assist in saving the nation, and we do hope that you, his able successor, will favorably regard placing in our hands the ballot with which to save ourselves. We shall submit on this subject at this point. The fact that we are the subjects of the Government, and subject to taxation, to volunteer in the service of the country, subject to being drafted and subject to bear the burdens of the State, makes it not improper that we should ask to share in the privileges of the condition. I have no speech to make on this occasion. I simply submit these observations as a limited expression of the views and feelings of the delegation with which I have come."

Compare with this a few extracts from the President's harangue. He first boasts, untruly, that he has periled life and property in the cause of the colored population, whereas the world knows that whatever he has periled has been risked in the cause of the Union, and that on the naked question of freedom to the black man he has not risked even his sympathies, but was as pro-slavery as the rebel leaders themselves.

He then, in still worse taste, boasts of the great inducements he had to join the rebellion, and of the sacrifice to which he has submitted in withholding his feet from the rebel path, "by adopting which" he thinks he "would have accomplished all that the most ambitious could have desired."

"I will say that if I have not given evidence in my present course that I am a friend to humanity, and to that portion of it which constitutes the colored population, I can give no evidence hereafter. Everything that I have had, both as regards life and property, has been perilled in that cause, and I feel and think that I understand, not to be egotistic, what should be the true direction of this question, and what course of policy would result in the amelioration and ultimate elevation not only of the colored, but of the great mass of the people of the United States. I say that if I have not given evidence that I am a friend of humanity, and especially a friend of the colored man, in my past conduct, there is nothing that I can do that would. I repeat, all that I possessed—life, liberty, and property, have been put in connection with that question, when I had every inducement held out to take the other course, by adopting which I would have accomplished all that the most ambitious could have desired."

Probably the first time any man ever asked the confidence of another race on account of having perilled something in behalf of his own, and certainly the first time the Chief Magistrate of our nation ever vaunted himself on the virtue involved in withholding his neck from the halter. Whether he would have "accomplished all that the most ambitious could have desired," by pursuing a different course, farther than he did, the wretched prisoner at Fortress Monroe, and the outlawed rebel leaders scattered over the South or in exile, might more truly tell, as they pursued that course to its bitter end. On the point of suffrage Mr. Johnson says:

"It is always best to talk practically, and in a common sense way. I have said, and I repeat here, that if the colored man in the United States could find no other Moses, nor any Moses that would be more able and efficient than myself, I would be their Moses to lead them from bondage to freedom; that I would pass them from a land where they had lived in slavery to a land, if it were in our reach, of freedom. I would be willing to pass with them through the Red Sea to the land of promise, to the land of liberty.

"But I am not willing, under either circumstances, to adopt a policy which I believe would only result in the sacrifice of his life and shedding of his blood. I think I know what I say."

Is it possible that Mr. Johnson is so weak, that he has so many of the elements of old Buchanan in him, that he will dare to tell the American people that if they give the ballot to the negro his late master will murder him, and that our great and almost omnipotent Government has no physical power to protect the lives of its citizens? Away with such bosh! The time for such twaddle ended five years ago. On the strength or weakness of such makeshift arguments Buchanan was damned to everlasting infamy. Only tell us Mr. Johnson that there is any one thing that the American people in the exercise of their national sovereignty have not the physical power to do for fear of another rebellion of your fighting Southrons, and that thing the American people will do instantly and wisely, if only to end these miserable fears and threats of Southern rebellion. Better die than doubt whether we have the right to live. Better cease to govern than admit that we lack the power. In the following extract the negro appears to better advantage than the white man:

The PRESIDENT—Although the colored man was in slavery there and owned as property in the sense and language of that community, yet in comparing his condition and his position with the non-slaveholder, he usually estimated his importance and his position, just in proportion to the number of slaves that his master owned, with the non-slaveholder. Have you ever lived upon a plantation?

Mr. DOUGLASS—I have, your Excellency.

The PRESIDENT—When you would look over and see a man who had a large family struggling hard upon a poor piece of land, you thought a great deal less of him than you did of your own master?

Mr. DOUGLASS—Not I.

The PRESIDENT—Well, I know such was the case with a large majority of you in those sections. We know there is no enmity. We know there is a hate. The poor white man, on the other hand, was opposed to the slave and his master, for the colored man and his master combined kept him in slavery, by depriving him of a fair participation in the labor and productions of the rich lands of the country.

Here Mr. Johnson has the want of tact, first to assume that Mr. Douglass ranks mentally with that class of house servants who, whether white or black, prize their own positions according to the rank of their employers, and then has the astonishing weakness to charge the slave with being jointly responsible with his master for keeping the poor white man in slavery, when everybody knows that the poor white combined with the master to enslave and oppress the negro. Æsop must have written his fable in which the wolf charged the lamb with riling the stream, expressly for the case of the President, who charges the negro slave with combining with the master to enslave the poor white! [illegible] Mr. Johnson asks:

[illegible] You shall vote to-morrow; how much would that ameliorate their condition at this time?

It is fortunate for a President who asks such questions that he has both the power and the wisdom to forbid his auditors from answering them, by asking another, viz: how much would it ameliorate the condition of the Southern white man, to "know and suppose by some magic touch you could say—you shall vote to-morrow." It would trouble the President vastly to tell where vote would not do as much to ameliorate the condition of one class as of the other.

The President speaks of admitting the negro to vote as "forcing the two races loose upon each other." Now if the white race vote, and they were already turned loose on the negro, and cannot be turned any looser. If the negro is tied up from voting, we can see very easily how the white man is protected from the negro, by chaining up the latter. But we had supposed the whites, being two-thirds of the Southern people would be able to protect themselves against oppression by those adroit and skilful politicians the negroes, and that the real danger is, that the negroes will be oppressed by the whites. Mr. Johnson's statesmanship ties up the chicken so that they shall not bite the rabid dog, and turns loose the rabid dog so that he can prey on the chickens.

The contrast between the brazy [illegible] of such a speech and the pithy utterances of our late President, always keenly revealing some jewel of principle or gem of truth, is painful in the extreme. One thing, however, is shown clearly, and that is, that Mr. Johnson represents no feeling or sentiment on this question that is acceptable to the great majority of the American people. The [illegible] of Congress only confirms our conclusion. What they have approved has been steadily and always wrong from their birth as a party until to-day. Fortunately, as this is a government in which men of mediocre abilities may by accident become President, it is also a government which the mediocrity of their abilities cannot destroy.

RECIPROCITY.

"The monkeys in Exeter Change used to be confined in a row of narrow cages, each of which had a pan in the centre of its front for the tenant's food. When all the monkeys were supplied with their messes it was observable that scarcely any one of them ate of his own pan. Each thrust his arm through the bars and robbed his right or left hand neighbor. Half of what was so seized was spilled and lost in the conveyance, and while one monkey was so unprofitably engaged in plundering, his own pan was exposed to similar depredations. The mingled knavery and absurdity was shockingly human."

Probably the Commissioners of the Canadian Government and the authorities on our own side, who are trying to negotiate a new treaty of Reciprocity at Washington will not deem themselves complimented if we say that their prototypes are to be found in the cages of Exeter Change. A despatch announces that they are unable to come to any agreement, that is, they want to feed out of each other's pans. We are not advised upon what specific point the disagreement is based, but we will hazard anything that it is a question of grabbing one another's dinner, and spilling half of it in conveying it to their pouches. Possibly the Canadians object to admitting American goods on the same terms that we admit Canadian grain. Perhaps our friends, acting upon the peculiar monkeyish suggestions of Mr. Derby, refuse to admit coal, fish and lumber on the same terms that the Canadians admit our goods. Whichever way it is the people of both countries will hold their representatives responsible for every attempt at plundering and overreaching, which shall defeat the negotiation of a fair and equitable treaty.

We say thus much by way of the sincerity of our own wishes for such a treaty, but we cannot conceal our belief that the difficulty comes principally from the other side of the line. The article from the Toronto *Globe*, which we published yesterday, was in the same [illegible] spirit, and it we suppose that the same temper animates the Canadian Commissioners at Washington, we can readily understand why the negotiation has come to a stand-still. At the Detroit Convention we heard much from the subjects of Her Majesty about the liberal commercial policy of Great Britain. The Hon. James Howe, whom they selected to present their case to the American delegates, gave us a most glowing picture of the blessings of free trade between the two countries, and narrated the successive steps which had been taken on his side of the boundary to secure it. Now we ask Mr. Howe and all those whom he represented at the Detroit Convention: "If free trade is so good a thing in barley and pine boards, why is it not equally good in clocks and wooden nutmegs?" It will puzzle any man to tell the difference, unless he is bent upon dining out of his neighbor's pan.

To the members of Congress from the Northwest we make bold to say that their constituents are prodigiously in earnest on the subject of an enlarged channel of water communication with the seaboard, and that they believe New York will not give it to us until New York sees Canada preparing to do so. The St. Lawrence river is the natural highway of this commerce, and it will require very good reasons to convince the people of the West that that outlet might not be secured and enlarged to meet the great and growing demands of our agricultural industry.

MILITARY TRIBUNALS.

The New York *Tribune* in an article on military inquisitions, cites the case of Gordon in Jamaica, as an instance of the operation of military or martial law. We deny that it is even an instance, still less an example, of the operation of martial law. It was a simple, outright murder, and not a lawful military trial in any sense. For,

1. There was no rebellion but a mere riot, and as the riot was over before martial law was proclaimed, there was no justification for even declaring martial law.

2. Martial law when declared did not extend to Kingston, where Gordon was at the time of the riot and of his arrest, and where, if at all, his crime must have been committed. If the tribunal had no right to arrest him in a district where martial law did not exist, his arrest was a case of kidnapping and his punishment was murder.

3. There was not a ray of evidence implicating him in the riot at Morant Bay, and a court martial has no more legal power than any other court to hang without evidence, though both military and civil courts, the latter as often as the former, have done so.

4. At the time Gordon was hung it was entirely practicable to try him before a jury of impartial men, as his alleged crime only involved two or three hundred in a population of four hundred and fifty thousand, and in Kingston where he was triable it involved no person whatever.

For all these reasons the self-styled "court martial" which assassinated Gordon was a mere band of conspirators, and the whole crime was an offence against military justice, not an example of it.

In none of the trials by military courts which have been held in this country, has there been any parallel to the case of Gordon. Nor can any parallel be drawn between that case and that of Jefferson Davis, should he be tried by military tribunal. For,

1. Instead of a mere riot, lasting half a day and resulting in the deaths of thirty persons on both sides, ours was a rebellion which, starting at Fort Sumter with 10,000 men, grew into a military force of over half a million of men—thus superseding the laws and power of the Government in thirteen States, and holding sway in its stead over six millions of people for four years.

2. Martial law was thereby necessarily extended over the whole South, and still prevails there. The "State Governments," so called, are the mere creatures of martial law.

The President, though personally interested to do so, has not withdrawn the proclamation of martial law over them, but declares them still under the same, and Chief Justice Chase and his associate Justices decline to hold federal courts therein because they are under martial law.

3. So far from there being no proof, as was the case with Gordon, that Jefferson Davis was the leader in this great military crime of rebellion, his guilt, if there be guilt in rebellion, forms at once the clearest and the blackest page in our country's history. All men know it equally, and hence no man can prove it to another. Our courts have taken judicial notice of it in a hundred ways without proof, and the criminal himself relies upon it as the glory of his life and the basis of his fame.

4. Finally, by the almost unprecedented success of his crime, he and those acting under him, have so satisfied three-fourths of the American people of his guilt as to disqualify them, under the rules of the common law, from sitting on a jury in his case, and have so implicated the remainder of the people in his crime that they, as his guilty accomplices, would glory in his acquittal, and hence are still more plainly disqualified from being his jurors. Instead of its being an easy thing to try him before an impartial jury of his countrymen, it is an absolute impossibility to try him except before jurors who have already made up their minds on all the facts of his case. Nor can he possibly present any justification of his crime upon the law, except to plead the right of a State to secede. But such a plea the Supreme Court could not hear, as it has no power to regard it as an open question. To decide in the affirmative upon it would be treason equal to that of Jefferson Davis. Hence Mr. Davis has no plea to make, except for clemency, and that can as well and as favorably be addressed to a military tribunal composed of intelligent, educated, accomplished officers, against whom no imputation of political fanaticism can be brought, as to any common law court or jury which it is practicable to assemble.

Jefferson Davis, an admitted traitor and rebel, was captured by our military forces, at the head of the last remnant of his own, after the larger armies had surrendered to superior force, and when most of his escort had deserted him. He is still held by military force, and so are the entire States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, in some one or the other of which he must be tried, as we believe, he never was out of them during the rebellion.

Various *ex post facto* laws have been proposed to cover the difficulties of trying him by a jury, but besides the inherent injustice of all *ex post facto* laws, they present no remedy. One proposes that he shall be tried in Pennsylvania, for constructive treason, because his armies went there. Another would allow persons to sit on juries whether or not they have expressed an opinion.

All these attempts confess on their face that the case lies wholly out of the range of ordinary criminal jurisprudence.

The New York *Tribune* urges at great length the opinions of Sir Matthew Hale and Sir James Mackintosh to the effect that martial law should cease when the necessity for it ceases. We cordially admit the truth of this doctrine, which needs just to be backed up by learned names inasmuch as nobody has ever doubted it; but before it can be applied to the case of Jefferson Davis, it must be shown that it is practicable to try him in the statutory courts. We deny that such a trial is practicable, or would promote justice, which is the only end of all trials, or which would vindicate the majesty of the law or the authority of the Government. Hence the necessity for martial law still continues, and every authority cited to prove that after the necessity ceases military tribunals should not be resorted to, stands as an authority to prove that so long as the necessity exists, as it now does, they should be employed.

The St. Louis Bridge Scheme.

There is now a bill before Congress for the charter of a bridge structure across the Mississippi at St. Louis. The project is attacked by a writer in the *Missouri Democrat* of the 5th, who declares that the bridge will be a great detriment to the carrying trade of the river, especially from the plan proposed, of having the spans permanent and without a draw. It is to be double, with the upper track for vehicles and foot passengers, the lower for railroads. The projectors, if their plan is correctly given, evidently intend to carry the bridge at a fixed height above the river, requiring that steamers shall lower their chimneys in passing. To this great objection is urged by the river interest, and by the citizens and press of St. Louis, but the most opposition apparently lies to the plan of the bridge, and not to the main question of having one thrown across the river at that point. The bridge is seen to be a necessity, for it is evident to the dullest observer that the great routes east and west will not be content with ferries on the Upper Mississippi. St. Louis accepts the necessity, and the bridge will doubtless be built. The best way in such cases is to do away with that blind opposition that is the worst obstacle to a careful study of the best method. It should receive the attention of the wisest and best men, most competent to judge of all the requirements of travel and traffic. And this it cannot have if a fixed purpose of hostility drives its projectors into secrecy and to underground log rolling for ill-conceived and imperfect plans. It is a matter that most concerns our St. Louis neighbors, Chicago interest in Mississippi bridges being a little higher up stream.

Editorial Convention at Peoria.

In accordance with a very generally expressed desire, and wide spread agreement, a Convention of the Editors and Publishers of Illinois, in which the weekly press will be a leading element,) will be held in Peoria, on Thursday, February 22d, 1866.

The undersigned, representatives of the Peoria press, therefore announce that they take upon themselves the matter of arranging for the comfort and accommodation of said Convention. The hospitalities of the citizens of Peoria will be extended, and generous quarters provided for all who may attend.

In order that ample provision may be made for the accommodation of those attending, it is requested that immediate notice be sent, by letter, to the *National Democrat*, or *Transcript*, of this city. Delegates will report themselves on their arrival in the city to the office to which they have written, in order that they may be properly assigned.

It is the intention to provide for a two days' Convention, and efforts will be made for a general entertainment on the evening of the 21st, either in the way of a lecture from a distinguished member of the press, or a public levee.

W. T. DOWDALL,
Peoria National Democrat.
EMERY & ANDREWS,
Peoria Transcript.
RUMMEL & FRESENIUS,
Peoria Deutsche Zeitung.
BERNH. CREMER,
Peoria Demokrat, (German.)

The press throughout the State are requested to give this notice a place in their columns.

Protection for Watchmakers.

WINONA, Minn., Jan. 31, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

A few years since any person who desired a good watch was compelled to buy a foreign made article. The time when good watches could be made in this country appeared so distant that even the most provoking protectionist did not propose to build up the business by the patent process of legislative protection. By the Tariff of 1842 the duty on watches was twenty, by that of 1846 ten, and by that of 1862 twenty per cent. The amount of labor requisite to make a ton of watches is vastly in excess of that requisite to make a ton of cotton, woollen or iron fabrics. The only reason given why manufacturers may not prosper here on the same conditions that prevail in England, is that the duties and responsibilities of citizenship in this country require for our citizen laborers so much higher rate of compensation for their labor than do the laborers of England; and as a large proportion of the cost of a watch is the amount of labor required to make it, it was deemed impossible to compete successfully in this branch of business. But notwithstanding the nominal tariff of 10 per cent levied on watches from 1846 to 1862, the American watchmaker overcame during this period of twenty years, all difficulties, and produced a neat, portable, highly finished watch, that can in every respect compete successfully with those made by the cheap skilled labor in England. In fact, without any legislative protection worthy the name, this branch of business, which requires more labor in proportion to the quantity of material used, than almost any other branch of manufacture, has achieved a complete success. Now, any person who wishes a good time piece, may supply his wants, and indulge in the most fastidious taste, by purchasing a home made article.

How has this result been achieved under conditions, which a protectionist would have pronounced impossible? Simply by the best use of skill, industry, ingenuity and capital combined. If the theory of protectionists be correct, the only way to have built up the watchmaking business in this country, was to levy such a tariff that watches could be imported only at a cost to the consumer, which would enable home manufacturers to make a similar article under the same general condition that an English watch is made. So far as I know, the genuine protectionist offers other suggestion to help set men to work producing any manufactured article than that of Legislative aid. In the face of such experience as that of our watchmaking business, and the growth of our manufactures of cotton, woollen and iron goods in this country, under what was denounced as the free trade tariff of 1846, and of the experience of the free trade policy inaugurated in England, in 1828, by the removal of the duty on wool (under the protest of the Tory Protectionist), which has been gradually extending until the present, and destined yet to be further extended, they insist that the only method of setting men to work in this free-labor country is by giving direction to their energies by legislation. They insist that the people will not pay a direct tax, when they are now paying cheerfully the most ill-digested and inconvenient direct tax ever endured by a free people, and when every State in the Union has for years been paying current expenses, and some of them old debts, by direct tax. How long will the people submit to such pettifogging?

The tariff of 1846 was denounced by the protectionists as a free trade tariff, (how they abused Geo. M. Dallas who gave the casting vote in the Senate in favor of it?) and one which would ruin the country. They had to wait ten years before they had a chance to howl over our financial troubles of 1857, which they incorrectly charge upon a tariff, yet declare they are now willing to take the tariff of 1846, other things being equal. It is something to get this concession, but have we learned nothing in political economy in twenty years? Can we not frame a better free trade tariff than that crude affair of 1846? or, if the term free trade tariff provokes controversy, call it by any other name, only do not, in the name of protection to industry, tax the consumer more than a dollar for each dollar of revenue required (say $225,000,000 of tax to produce $125,000,000 revenue), as does the present tariff, which by common consent is unsatisfactory both to manufacturers and consumers. Give us a little of the same kind of protection the watchmakers have succeeded so well with, and we can prosper as well as they have, if we but use the same thrift, skill and economy.

Rock River Improvement Meeting at Janesville.

The great and increasing apparent necessity for the improvement of Rock River has prompted the call for a mass meeting to consider this subject, at Janesville, Wisconsin, on Thursday, the 15th inst. The call has been very universally signed, several thousand names being attached. It promises to be a very large gathering.

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

A number of business men of the enterprising little village of Lockport, have taken the preliminary steps for the organization of a company to build a woolen factory at that place. They have both the means and the enterprise to carry their designs into effect.

On Sunday last Mr. Smith Ryder, who lived five miles west of Mascoutah, St. Clair county, started to go home from the former place, but when about half way, becoming quite sick, he dismounted from his horse, which escaped from him and went home. This created alarm in regard to his fate, and search was made for him, which resulted in finding him lying by the road, alone in a very critical situation. He was taken home, and expired that night. The deceased was a very exemplary and worthy man. He was about thirty-five years of age, and had been married about three months.

The small pox is said to be prevailing to an alarming extent in Quincy, and that no precautions are being taken to prevent its spreading, by warning sign boards on the houses in which it prevails.

Newton Patterson, a soldier recently discharged, was shot through the head and killed by a woman at Mound Station, near Mount Sterling, on last Thursday night, while attempting to enter her house.

The farmers of Lake county are suffering severely at present from the destruction of their sheep by the prairie wolves. In Ela, Avon, Benton and Libertyville their depredations have caused almost a panic among the owners of large flocks of sheep. Two wolves have been shot. As yet there seems to be no remedy for this wholesale depredation of the lean, lank prowlers of the prairie. The young men of the county ought to organize for a general raid upon the wolves, and clean them, as Phil Sheridan did the wolf Early, "whistling through the valley." It will be a grand hunt—a regular Western chase, and much fun and sport might can be made out of it.

It is reported that the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company propose to buy the charter of the St. Louis and Cairo road, thus giving two through lines from Cairo to Chicago without change of cars.

Now that the suspension of work on the Ill. S. R. R. is talked of, and measures being inaugurated to secure its completion, the Grayville and Mattoon R. R. scheme is revived. Should the Ill. S. R. R. become a fixed fact, as we believe it will, the road from Mattoon will become a necessity.

FROM EUROPE.

Important News for Farmers.

Startling Increase in the Cattle Plague—French Opinion of English Veterinary Science—Is Cattle Plague a Fermentation of the Blood?—Cattle Plague and Small Pox: Further Proofs—Quality of Lymph for Vaccination—The Cattle Plague 150 Years Ago—Dr. Letheby on the Cattle Plague—How to Tell Wholesome Meat—New and Terrible Disease from Pork—Grain Prospects—English Importations of Potatoes, Etc.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Jan. 17, 1866.

STARTLING INCREASE IN THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

A week ago I sent you the returns of cattle plague attacks in the United Kingdom since the end of October, so that your readers might be able to judge of the progress made by the disease. In the week ending December 30, there were 7,693 of these attacks, being an increase of 1,427 upon the preceding week; but the losses during the first seven days of the new year jumped up to 9,120, proving the absence of any diminution in the virulence of the epidemic. It must be borne in mind that this increase exists in spite of the new and stringent orders in council, and the preventive measures of local authorities; in some parts of the Kingdom, however, the disease is being got under, but this is due to courageous action of the farmers themselves, who, so to speak, have "taken the bull by the horns" and "stamped out" the epidemic by destroying all the cattle as soon as infected. I have, as yet, no new remedy to report upon, and must thus far continue to reiterate that English veterinary science has proven itself a downright humbug; an opinion fully indorsed by French scientific men on the other side of the channel. At a late meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine, a veterinary professor, by name Bouley, read a report of his visit to this country; he had been sent to England at the commencement of the epidemic for the purpose of watching the disease itself and the means taken to prevent its ravages, and his report is certainly not favorable to us in any sense whatever. Mr. Bouley says:

"Owing to a want of powerful and concentrated action on the part of the Administration, the English graziers, yielding to no other than the dictates of their own private interests, had immediately, on being made aware of the danger with which they were threatened, sent their cattle to the markets in order to get rid of them at once. The consequence was a most rapid propagation of this cattle typhus, and a mortality of not less than 64,000 head of cattle, an official statement which he considers below the truth. 'England,' added M. Bouley, 'has come to this pass because she has no confidence in the veterinary art; nor is this want of confidence quite unreasonable; for, with the exception of a few distinguished men, veterinary science may be said not to exist among our neighbors, owing to the fact that it is completely left to private enterprise.' In Holland our author states that the loss was still more considerable, the action of Government being powerless there as in England. In Belgium, on the contrary, where Government had both the will and the power to interpose, the loss had only amounted to 500 head of cattle. But it was in France especially the prompt, active, and energetic intervention of Government had been remarkable for its happy results. While the distemper had cost England a sum of not less than 600 millions of francs, the loss of France is limited to 43 head of cattle, value from 16,000f. to 18,000f., thanks to the wise preventive measures adopted by the Administration, agreeably to the advice of men of science, and thanks to the strict execution of those measures. M. Bouley concluded his paper with saying that this sort of cattle plague was always imported into other countries from those where it was endemical."

It is only fair to state that Mr. Bouley's animadversions are more justly due to our Government than to the veterinary profession, for it did not rest with the latter to put a stop to cattle transit throughout the Kingdom. Besides, the French veterinarians have proved themselves no more skilful than our own; for they have all along pronounced the plague to be *typhus contagieux*, and treated it as such; whereas evidence is accumulating at a wonderful rate which proves it to be either suppressed small pox, or small pox of an unknown and most virulent type. The honor of this discovery, if discovery it proves to be, will rest with Englishmen, and make Monsieur Bouley and his coadjutors sing rather small.

IS THE PLAGUE A FERMENTATION OF THE BLOOD?

A well known breeder of "Short horns," Mr. J. T. Noakes, of Brockley, in Kent, communicates to *Bell's Weekly Messenger* the particulars of a preventive treatment which he has found to be eminently efficacious amongst his own cattle and those of several of his neighbors. The system in question was first suggested by a physician long resident in Asia, and is based upon the belief that a violent fermentation of the blood is the cause of the Plague. The specific is simply hyposulphate of soda, 5 lbs. (five pounds), dissolved in one hundred (100) gallons of cold water, which thus impregnated should be the ordinary drink of the cattle so long as danger of infection remains." *Bell* earnestly recommends a full and fair trial of the treatment." It appears to your correspondent that Mr. Noakes' idea of fermentation of the blood is quite consonant with the supposition that the plague and small-pox are one and the same disease; both ailments are eruptive fevers, and these may possibly start from a violent blood fermentation. This hyposulphate of soda is simply a preventive, not a remedy, and probably loses all its value as soon as the animals show evidences of being attacked.

CATTLE PLAGUE AND SMALL-POX—FURTHER PROOF.

Our two veterinary colleges, as well as the Commission on the Cattle Plague, are earnestly pursuing their investigations into the nature of this disease, the object in each case being to prove its identity with small-pox. Dr. Charles Murchison, of the "Middlesex" and "London Fever" hospitals, has addressed another communication to the *Lancet*, in which he cites some exceedingly strong proofs of the identity of the epidemic with variola. Toward the close of his communication he says:

"The identity of *rinderpest* and *variola* can only be determined by experiment. If it can be shown that cattle, which have passed through the *cow-pox*, either naturally or artificially, are proof against the *rinderpest*, either entirely or in a severe form, not only is the pathological nature of *rinderpest* solved, but a certain means of preventing it is placed in our hands. *Already vaccination* is being practised throughout the country,—from Cornwall to the north of Scotland; so that we shall not have long to wait for a decisive answer to the question."

Dr. Murchison then proceeds to cite the following proofs. A Cornish banker owning four cows loses three of them by the plague; the fourth is not attacked and is as healthy as ever. This cow had cow-pox three years ago, and has been all the time with the diseased companions. Wilbraham Tollemache, Esq., High Sheriff of Cheshire, loses six cows out of a herd of sixteen; the ten saved had undergone vaccination, the other six had not. The healthy animals were vaccinated in the upper part of the tail. A Mr. Thomas Glassey, farmer in Shropshire, owns some twenty-five cows on two farms, and all the animals were stricken down with cow-pox last October. In the last week in December the cows exhibited all the evidences of *rinderpest*, such as watery running from the eyes, turning to a mattery discharge, etc., while the hands of the milkers became quite sore from handling the teats. The plague at present rages all round Mr. Glassey's farm, but his cows are absolutely free from it. Other instances might be cited, but these are sufficient at all events to prove the similarity, if not identity, between *rinderpest* and variola.

QUALITY OF LYMPH FOR VACCINATION.

Dr. Murchison concludes his letter as follows, and the information given is certainly important:

"I wish to state that it is extremely difficult to produce vaccinia in cows by inoculation of the lymph of human variola; for one case that succeeds, very many will fail. Vaccine lymph from a child is more likely to succeed; but that which is most certain of all is lymph from the cow itself, *not the virus from rinderpest*, but of ordinary vaccinia.) Authorities are divided as to the frequency with which vaccinia can be artificially induced in the cow. Some say that it is done with ease; others with difficulty. I am informed by Mr. Marson, of the small-pox hospital, however, that if lymph from the cow, which has not passed through the human subject, be employed, there ought to be no great difficulty in the matter. The punctures may be made on the teats, but better at the sides of the vulva, care being taken to select a spot which is not likely to be rubbed by the tail. I need scarcely say that before drawing conclusions as to the immunity or non-immunity from cattle plague attained from vaccination, it is necessary to be certain, not merely that the operation has been performed, but that it has been successful."

THE CATTLE PLAGUE 150 YEARS AGO.

I have several times referred in my later letters to a celebrated Italian physician, (Lancisi), who thoroughly investigated the *rinderpest* in Italy at the commencement of the eighteenth century. The *British Medical Journal* has favored us with the translation of a lengthy extract from his treatise *De Bovilla Peste*, and it is obvious that Lancisi knew more about the *rinderpest* and was a better investigator than any "professor" now living. I enclose the extract in question, feeling satisfied that if you can find space for it, western farmers will be greatly interested in its perusal, and make up their minds, probably, as we have done, that *rinderpest* is, after all, a new or old form of small, or cow pox.

DR. LETHEBY ON THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Dr. Letheby, the medical officer of health to the city of London, has just published his annual report, wherein he gives some important particulars relative to the *rinderpest*. The doctor regards the plague as having been imported from the Continent, and that it is highly contagious, although the nature of the contagion has not yet been discovered. He advocates the stoppage of the entire trade in cattle, the isolation of diseased animals, and the disinfection of infected cities. He does not recommend anything but "palliatives"—supporting the vital powers, nourishing drinks, &c., with warm stabling and good ventilation. Not the least interesting portion of the report is the following advice upon

HOW TO TELL WHOLESOME MEAT.

"Good meat is neither of a pale pinkish color nor of a deep purple tint. The former is indicative of disease, and the latter is a sign that the animal has died from natural causes. Good meat has also a marbled appearance from the ramifications of little veins of intercellular fat; and the fat, especially of the internal organs, is hard and suety, and is never wet; whereas that of diseased meat is soft and watery, often like jelly or sodden parchment. Again, the touch or feel of healthy meat is firm and elastic, and it hardly moistens the finger; whereas that of diseased meat is soft and wet; in fact it is often so wet that serum runs from it, and then it is technically called 'wet.' Good meat has but little odor, and this is not disagreeable; whereas diseased meat smells faint and cadaverous, and it often has the odor of medicine. This is best observed by cutting it, and smelling the knife, or by pouring a little warm water upon it. Good meat will bear cooking without shrinking, and without losing very much in weight; but bad meat shrivels up, and it often boils to pieces."

NEW AND TERRIBLE DISEASE FROM PORK.

A new disease has lately shown itself in Germany, arising from the eating of pork affected with a parasitic insect or worm called *trichina spiralis*. The new disease, or epidemic, is called *trichiniasis*, and the scene of its greatest ravages is Prussian Saxony. The symptoms are very much like those of cholera, but the deaths are in far greater ratio. These minute, microscopic worms multiply at a prodigious rate, eating through all the tissues of the body, and ending the sufferings of the patient in horrible torments. Germany appears to be moved to its very centre by the news of this strange infliction; and medical and scientific professors are examining to the cause of death from all points of the compass. In reference to this awful epidemic, the *Lancet* writes as follows:

"Some say, 'We in England do not eat raw meat, and therefore the danger of trichiniasis does not affect us.' This is an error. In at least one county the agricultural laborer do eat raw bacon. But the strongest proof of the possibility of the communication of trichina through the English meat, is that at any time, as the circumstance that the common domestic, pork which lately arose, is at one time a number of persons throughout the kingdom. Now, if smoked, curative salting, smoking, and cooking (so-called), and after ingestion, become tapeworms, a fortiori it is clear that trichinæ will survive these processes, because they are much better protected against their influence than measles. The trichinæ has been discovered in this country; cases of trichiniasis have unquestionably been observed, and instances of unexplained illness and death, ... terminating in the ... discovered at the ... Hospital. Why, therefore, disguise or deny the danger? Let us prevent it. Let us search for the source whence the pig receives the trichinæ, and endeavor to close it up."

GRAIN PROSPECTS.

The alarming increase in the cattle plague and the bad weather we have lately enjoyed (!) will cause the following remarks of the *Mark Lane Express* to be read with interest. High, very high prices are certain to rule in this market during the forthcoming year, and American farmers will do well to prepare for the opportunity:

"As might have been expected in January, generally the weather ... at the ... the past week has brought us a taste of winter, with a heavy fall of snow; but this being occasionally commingled with rain, there is but little prospect of its covering the ground sufficiently to do good. There has, however, been so much unseasonable damp lately, that farmers had much better have kept their wheat in stack than threshed it; for the complaint has increased of the injured condition of samples, and, as a natural consequence, of lower prices. Still the reduced deliveries show that some are wise enough not to throw their chances away, and if dry wheat is to be the standard of value, we doubt whether there has really been a ... per qr. decline since Christmas; indeed, many of last week's markets show a full demand on former terms. In the meantime the cattle murrain advances with such rapid strides, that 9,000 head per day is being sacrificed, which, at the rate of 20l. per head, takes away daily an animal food of half a million of people; so, perhaps, at present, but certainly in prospect. For ... good prices will necessarily keep markets well supplied as long as possible; but the result is plain enough in drinking people, and the ... ... still, with a hearty Providence, most desirable. As to present stocks of wheat in London, Hornse & Co. in their annual circular, make them somewhat less than last year; and we put them down at ... for London alone we have less than six weeks' consumption ... whole ... London happens to be the largest ... ... a ... this stock is a large country to obtain a ... demand should set in? The former is certain, and the latter just possible, from the diminished growth of corn all over the world; neither, therefore, the dampness of the weather, nor the present price either of wheat or meat has anything to do with future prospects. Foreign markets still give dull reports, the *frost* not being concluded; but with a frost there would be a change everywhere."

The same paper gives the following:

ENGLISH IMPORTATIONS OF POTATOES.

Nothing appears to come amiss to the digestion of hearty Mr. Bull. Here is what he has paid during the last few years for foreign potatoes: 1854, £17,467; 1855, £10,196; 1856, £19,926; 1857, £13,...; 1858, £327,521; 1859, £101,626; 1860, £18,...; 1861, £112,274; 1862, £333,841; 1863, £... and in 1864, £140,986.

JOHN BULL, JR.

OIL IN CANADA.

A Visit to the Bothwell and Oil Spring Districts.

What Ten Months Have Done—Growth of the Town—Aspects of Life and Business—Review of Operations—The Wells, Old and New—What Our Chicago Operators are Doing—Prices of Oil—Extent and Character of the Oil District.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BOTHWELL, Canada, Feb. 7.

It is not my purpose to go into a history of the petroleum question, or to give full details of the operations at this point; but, as many of our Chicago citizens are engaged in boring for oil here, I thought perhaps a brief sketch of this place and its oil operations the past year might be acceptable to your numerous readers. And first, let me make a prediction, although I am not a "Prophet nor the son of a prophet"—but I have seen the whole of the Pennsylvania oil regions, and examined with some care as to the amount and extent of the oil produced in that section, and if I am not very much mistaken, the oil region in and about here will be very much ahead of the Pennsylvania oil "diggins," both in its extent and production.

THE LOCALITY.

This place is situated about sixty-eight miles east of Detroit, on the Great Western Railroad, and about forty miles in a southeasterly direction from Lake Huron, and very accessible from any quarter. In April last this place was hardly known; in fact, it was a mere station on the railroad, containing, perhaps, ten or twelve interior buildings, with but one or two trains stopping there during the twenty-four hours; but then there was little or no oil excitement.

THE CHANGE IN TEN MONTHS.

What a wonderful change this thing of petroleum makes in cities, towns, and men! Now you see a busy, bustling town of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, to say nothing of the floating population—buildings going up everywhere, new stores with new stocks, every tenement full, and in fact before they are completed; but like Oliver Twist, the cry is still for more, (houses) and the railroad company have at last been compelled to erect a new passenger depot and ticket office, and lay down additional tracks, and put up oil platforms, in order to accommodate the increased business at this point. If this railroad company would be a little more liberal, and indicate to the enterprising people here who are putting in their capital for the purpose of procuring oil, that they intended to give them the necessary facilities for the successful transaction of their business, and deal liberally by those who are putting money in their coffers every day, it would certainly make them stand in a more favorable light with the enterprising Yankees, who in fact are the moving spirits hereabouts.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

I am credibly informed that there is now more business done by the railroad company at this point than all the other places together between Detroit and London, the thriving little provincial city forty miles east of here. There are now stopping at this point some four or five trains daily each way, from which are landed crowds of strangers from all sections, seeking for investments in oil lands and oil wells. Upon the whole this is about one of the busiest little towns you ever saw. Everything moves rapidly, and the business increases very fast.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

Whichever way you turn you see new buildings going up. Since my first visit to this place, some ninety days ago, a large three-story hotel has been erected, and is about ready for occupancy, and still two or three others are needed for the accommodation of the people who are constantly coming in here. The Government has just finished and are now occupying a new post office building, which is quite large and fitted up in good style, with boxes and drawers for the use of the people. Next to the post office is a very fine new store, with a large and fine stock of goods. A new restaurant has been opened. There is being erected a fine billiard hall, and a large restaurant.

MORAL ASPECTS.

In this connection I hope your readers will not think that this is a God-forsaken place where vice runs riot, for within the last three months two very nice churches have been built and are now about ready to be occupied,—one a Presbyterian and the other Episcopal. In fact I have never seen a more orderly set of people, and so little that is disorderly among a class of people thrown together as they are here. You see few drunken men in the street, and as a general thing all drinking places are closed on Sunday. Through the week everybody is busy attending to his own business, hard at work after the gold dollars, which is the prevailing currency here.

INFLUX OF VISITORS.

Strangers come and go in a steady stream. Every hotel is full, and a man is lucky if he can get a chair or a lounge to sleep on. But everything is to be had at fair prices. Board can be had for from $3 to $4 per week; labor for $1 to $1.50 per day; mechanics for $1.50 to $1.75 per day; wood at $1.50 per cord, and other things in proportion. In Pennsylvania, on the contrary, if a man wants a horse, or horse and buggy, he has to pay from $4 to $5 per day. Here, the same can be had for from $1 to $1.50 per day. The roads are all good, and you can go anywhere with a horse and buggy; whereas, in Pennsylvania, the best and safest way you can travel is on foot, and it is up hill work at that, as your correspondent has found to his sad experience. The weather here this winter has been very fine—but a few days of very cold weather, little or no snow—which, I suppose, however, is unusual. Several gentlemen who have come here and are engaged in oil operations, are building very nice and comfortable houses for their families, and I suppose intend making it their permanent home, at least until they get their "piles."

CHICAGO REPRESENTED.

Among the number is a Mr. Pitkin, of your city, formerly a South Water street merchant I believe, who has put up a very nice house and is now occupying it with his family. There are quite a large number of your citizens here engaged in oil operations and representing Chicago companies. Among the number I notice your old townsman, the genial and good natured Doctor Ray, formerly of the Chicago TRIBUNE, who I am advised has made some excellent investments here, a Mr. Underwood, President of the John Bright Oil Company; Mr. Young, Superintendent of the same company; Mr. F. H. Benson and others. I am informed that one of your Senators has a considerable interest here, with a prospect for a good well. Among the

CHICAGO COMPANIES

I notice here is the "Chicago and Canada Petroleum Association," which I am informed has among its shareholders some of your leading citizens, such men as David A. Gage, William Lill, Robert Law, S. M. Nickerson, and others. This Company is represented here by its President, and acting Superintendent, Samuel Ashton, Esq., of Chicago, and Henry E. Sawyer, formerly of the Michigan Southern R. R., who is the Secretary and acting Treasurer. I was very kindly shown over the property of this Company by the President. They have some very fine selections, in all about one hundred and thirty acres, upon which they have several wells going down. The "Ashton well," belonging to this Company is down to the rock, sixty-nine feet. Among the Chicago men here are the Lester boys. The "Lester well," has paid as high as thirteen hundred dollars per day in gold, and is still liberally pumping out the oil. Mr. Frank Lester is the Superintendent of this well. Land around this well, which three months ago could have been bought for two hundred per acre is now selling for two thousand dollars per acre in gold.

NEW WELLS

are being struck every day. Among the new wells I have seen here are the "Badger well," "Mellon well," "Prince well," and "Wood well." The Mellon well is pumping about fifty barrels per day; the Prince well about one hundred barrels; the Wood well about forty barrels per day. The old "Pepper well" is pumping steadily along about as usual from forty to sixty barrels per day. There are several new wells recently struck on the "Pepper farm," and the company here known as the Scotch Company have a well right in the town, producing about twenty barrels per day. The Badger well has produced as high as four hundred barrels per day. It is considered one of the best wells here. It is located on what is called the "Lick Ravine," a short distance above the old "Lick well," and about one mile from the town.

PRICES OF OIL.

Oil has sold here as high as $11.25 per barrel in gold, but at the present time I am told the price is from $9.50 to $10.00 per barrel. It costs for hauling oil to the station from fifteen to twenty-five cents per barrel.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WELLS.

The Lester well is only 237 feet deep, the Badger well 250, and the Mellon well about 412 feet. There is some difference in the manner of putting down wells here from that in Pennsylvania. Little or no "driving pipe" is used here, because the surface ranges from seventy to two hundred feet before they strike the rock, while in Pennsylvania the rock is generally reached at a depth of from twenty to forty feet. For surface piping here, wood or sheet iron is generally used. In my opinion,

ONE GREAT DIFFICULTY

here has been a want of good mechanics, men who understand handling an oil well. This I should judge is now being remedied to a very great extent, as the Yankee boys are rooting out the Kanucks, and you know whatever the Yankees take hold of must go. I mean no disparagement to the Canadians, for I have rarely met with a more clever, upright and industrious class of people than they are. All that is wanted to make the Canadas a splendid country is the protecting arm of "Uncle Samuel," under the Stars and Stripes, instead of her Majesty, the good and respected Queen—God save the Queen—but she is too far from the Provinces to save them.

A REFINERY WANTED.

There is one of the best openings here for a refinery that I know of anywhere, and if some of your Chicago capitalists want to make an investment that will pay big, here is a chance. I have been somewhat surprised that with so many Chicago men here, and the known energy and ability of your citizens, that this opportunity should have been neglected.

GENERAL RESUME.

There are now going down at and about this point, including the wells that are pumping, about two hundred and fifty wells. About fifteen or twenty are at present producing oil in paying quantities—many of them largely. The oil producing territory of this section may be said to extend along the river Thames for a distance of about forty miles—extending back on each side of the river for a distance of ten or fifteen miles. The river Thames is a large, handsome stream with considerable current, and in the spring of the year I am told it is swollen to an immense volume. Quite a number of wells are going down at a small town five miles above here on the railroad, called Newberry, and several at Glencoe ten miles from here, some at or near London, and some at a place called Delaware, above this point on the river. Thus your readers will see that the oil fever here is extending over considerable space.

Some twenty-nine or thirty miles from here, in a Northwesterly direction, is what is called

THE ENNISKILLEN OIL SECTION.

By some it is called Oil Springs, and near there is another oil point called Petrolia. These points I have not yet visited, but I am told there is quite a number of wells going down at those points, and several producing ones. They are generally what is called surface wells, not very deep, and do not last so long as deeper wells. I believe those that are producing range from five to twenty-five barrels per day. Still at Enniskillen, some years ago, before petroleum had any value, the largest oil well in the world existed, and for some time flowed at the rate of three or four thousand barrels per day. This I believe is a well authenticated fact.

GENERAL ASPECTS OF THE COUNTRY.

There is a marked difference in the general features of the country here and in Pennsylvania. There it is very mountainous, rugged and rocky. Here it is rather a level country, with a few ravines branching off from the river for a short distance. These ravines are dotted over with oil wells, and there is one noticeable fact here, and it is this: that I have been unable to find a single well abandoned, and no well that has been fairly and properly put down and tested, but what has produced oil in paying quantities.

FROM THE OIL SPRINGS DISTRICT.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

OIL SPRINGS, Canada West, Feb. 5, 1866.

I am prompted to forward you a communication from the great oil wells of Canada, for Chicago has many thousands of dollars invested here. It is only four years ago that the first well was sunk at Oil Springs, and now she boasts of four hundred and fifty producing oil wells, and machinery, buildings, and business houses of different kinds, hotels, &c., in proportion.

Oil Springs is situated eighteen miles southeast from Sarnia, on the St. Clair river, and twelve miles south of Wyoming on the Great Western railroad. From both points the stages come in daily loaded with passengers; each man expecting to make his fortune in a few days, return home, build his palatial residence either on Michigan avenue or Fifth avenue.

Some do, and some don't.

Yankee energy has worked its way here, sunk wells, and built a splendid plank road from Sarnia, over which are sent many thousand barrels of oil, to be shipped by the Grand Trunk Railway.

Land at present is very cheap in comparison to Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia prices. Already there is a Board of Trade in successful operation. There are four hotels, all crowded to overflowing. In a few days we will have the fifth, and by the first of July will have the big hotel of all opened and ready for travellers. This house will compare favorably with any hotel in the West. It will accommodate about three hundred guests.

Not less than $600,000 of capital has been put in oil springs since October, 1865. One land agent alone has sold not less than $200,000 worth of property since that time. Building lots are very scarce; in fact, it is almost impossible to obtain ground to build upon.

There were three large strikes here in the past week, ranging from 100 barrels to 200 barrels per day.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

What Returned Rebels are About—Trouble Brewing—Threats in Cass and Jackson Counties—Political Feeling in the Interior—A Brutal Rebel Re-appeared—Losses by Ice, Etc., Etc.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5, 1866.

THE RETURNED REBELS

are resolutely determined to resist arrest in the interior for crimes committed in this State during the rebellion. A majority of the tragedies which have occurred in the country between Union men and paroled rebels have proceeded from the efforts made by the local authorities to arrest parties under indictments for offences committed before the end of the war. It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, that about a dozen rebel soldiers are now rusticating in the State prison, serving out sentence for horse stealing, arson, highway robbery and similar crimes which took place prior to the close of the war. These culprits deserved no better fate. Three-fourths of the so-called Confederate guerillas in this State, were no better than mere midnight robbers, who had no more authority to press horses or carry on war in the name of the Southern Confederacy than in the name of Napoleon III. Yet a majority of them did actually manage to secure the benefits of a surrender and a parole. The counties of Saline, Lafayette, Jackson, Bates and Cass furnished several hundred guerillas of this class. A few of them are among the State prison inmates referred to.

A REBEL GATHERING

of bushwhackers recently reported in a despatch from Kansas City grew out of the tragedy which culminated in the death of the notorious Bill Reynolds, after he had killed a deputy sheriff and two other loyal citizens. After this affair about a dozen known guerillas were arrested and confined in the county jail at Independence. Warrants were issued for the arrest of many more, but the friends of the accused gave the alarm in time, and there was a hasty flight to Kansas and Illinois on the part of not less than one hundred of the most bloodthirsty set of scoundrels that ever disgraced a State. Those who had arms took them, and although it is quite doubtful whether the villians ever contemplated a renewal of bushwhacking, an impression prevailed in Kansas City and in other parts of the county that a raid on the County Jail was intended to secure the release of the rebels held in custody there. Accordingly a citizen militia guard was called out, and the most ample preparations were made to give the rascals a warm reception. The excitement among the loyal men was intense for several days, and it would have been a dark day when the rebels struck the first blow to rescue the prisoners. The feeling of hostility toward returned rebels is so strong in the western part of the State that it would take but a spark to set in motion a war of annihilation against the class mentioned.

POLITICAL OPINIONS

in the country are now all summed up in this: that the Southern rebels have not shown that degree of returning loyalty which entitles them to any considerations of mercy or further magnanimity. Upon this idea the radicals of Buchanan county lately held a mass meeting and petitioned the Legislature to change the name of that county to "Lyon," and indorsing the vote of Hon. Ben Loan, Radical Congressman from the St. Joseph district, in favor of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia. This is doubtless the feeling of many Radicals in the interior. The votes given by Messrs. Van Horn, Anderson, Benjamin, and Noell, who were elected as Radicals, was a sop to the pro-slavery element in their constituencies, for each one of them represents a district strong in pro-slavery prejudice, and very apt to be polled against their re-election in any event.

THE ANDERSON GUERILLAS.

Few persons who recollect the last year of the war in this State, will fail to recall the horrible atrocities perpetrated by a gang of guerillas headed by a monster named Bill Anderson. He was killed in the western part of North Missouri after Price's invasion, but his gang continued to operate under the leadership of Bill's brother, named Jim Anderson, who lacked none of the brutality, but did lack much of the shrewdness of the deceased. Anderson managed to rejoin Kirby Smith's column before the final collapse, and received a parole the same as other rebels. He has been lying *perdu* until lately, but now encouraged by the comparative immunity enjoyed by the Quantrels, the Mosbys, and other king-villains of guerilla fame, he has emerged from his security and has been conspicuous in Fayette, Howard county, and other places in North Missouri for his vigorous denunciation of the Radicals and the new constitution. The impudence of the thing is only surpassed by its folly, for if there is anything calculated to perpetuate the points in the new constitution to which the rebels object so strenuously, it is the opposition manifested thereto by such diabolical scoundrels as Jim Anderson.

THE LEGISLATURE

has been tinkering resolutions concerning the Monroe doctrine lately. The rebel members of the Senate have been trying to commit the Legislature to a resolution ... policy of the Government in a manner more forcible than elegant. The gist of the proposition advocated by them is that the United States should give notice to Maximilian to quit Mexico, and if he would not go peaceably, then he should be kicked out. While the majority agree in the propriety of what is called the Monroe doctrine, they also believe in trusting the Government of their country to do just the right thing at the right time. There is an opposition to any violent declaration on the subject of the Monroe doctrine, which is based on the same principle as the favoritism shown toward the new constitution, viz., a determination to be on opposite sides to rebels.

A TELEGRAPH LINE.

Uncle Sam has a telegraph line that is unsaleable to any organized company, and an order was issued some time ago to tear it down. The line runs from Franklin (thirty-seven miles from the city) to Springfield, Mo. The citizens along the line have been offered the same at $15 per mile, about the value of the old polls and wire. They are now making up a fund to purchase it, by subscription, and will probably succeed.

RIVER MATTERS.

The underwriters and Eastern insurance companies who lost so heavily in steamboat property by the events connected with the breaking up of the ice in the river, a few weeks since, will probably save twenty-five per cent of their losses by the salvage on the boats. During the last forty-eight hours the weather has been unexpectedly, and in some respects, unseasonably cold, and to-day the steamboatmen are preparing to hurry off their crafts to the South. As one captain remarked, the weather this winter is enough to demoralize the best Christian on the river.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

The social festivities in St. Louis this season have been kept up with remarkable vigor and success. The round of parties and gayities which have marked the winter have been famous for the general full attendance, the richness and variety of the costumes. Four or five fashionable, stylish marriages have given zest to the season and it is announced three or four more are on the *tapis*.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

Our German friends are still troubled about threatened legislation to enforce the anti-Sunday drinking law. They are preparing to make up a new case for the decision of the Supreme Court under an old law of 1858, upon a point once decided by the Supreme Court of the State. The Germans doubtless feel much aggrieved by the supposed interference of the law with these Sunday amusements, but they exhibit a bad temper about it utterly inexcusable. They expect every Radical to swallow their Sunday notions and all, and because they will not, get into a perish way about ostracising others politically.

THE RAILROADS.

The Supreme Court has given an opinion that the Legislature had the legal right to raise the State lien on the North Missouri Railroad so as to allow the company to place a first mortgage thereon to obtain money to complete the road to the Iowa line. The result is the removal of the last obstacle in the way of a successful negotiation of the bonds of the company with an English banking firm, by which the company expects soon to be in receipt of money enough to go ahead with the road.

"Rural" on Timber Belts and Live Fences—A Few Words in Review.

MILLERSBURG, Ill., Feb. 5, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Your correspondent "Rural," writes very readable articles, but it appears to me that he has made some errors that should not go before the public uncorrected.

On the subject of timber belts, he recommends the red cedar. He informs us that plants from six to eight inches high can be had for from five to six dollars a thousand. Now it happens that we nurserymen who wish to buy, know of no place where plants of such size can be obtained so cheaply. True, one advertisement appears for the sale of red cedars, four to six inches, at six dollars a thousand. But these plants are to be taken from their native woodlands in the State of Tennessee next spring, and be shipped from there to Illinois. And what are our inexperienced farmers to do with these tender plants, just removed from their native wilds? The nurserymen who obtain evergreens from the forest, first plant them in beds—use water freely—mulch well with old sawdust, and finally build a thick shading of brush over the whole concern. The next spring the brush is removed—they have scarce made any growth the first season; but they are allowed to remain in the bed another year in open sun exposure, in which they make a small growth. They are now ready to transplant in open ground. But with all this care, it is about ordinary luck if the nurseryman has saved one half.

It is by no means a practical matter for our farmers to take these feeble plants from the forest that are obtained at these low rates and succeed with them in open field exposure.

In full heart we would join with your correspondent in encouraging our farmers to plant belts of evergreens to beautify our landscapes and temper our climate. But to under-estimate the cost, or set before the public an impracticable view of the matter can only lead to disappointment and loss, and will ultimately bring discouragement on the cause we would promote.

Evergreens of all kinds are unsafe in the hands of the unexperienced, until after the second transplanting. But suppose it is found necessary to raise the cost much above the figures presented by "Rural;" still, in view of the high price we now set upon our farms, it is but a moderate outlay.

The evergreens, when once fairly started, will make a rapid growth in cultivated ground; still we think your writer hardly safe in his calculations about red cedar posts, in fifteen years.

In a subsequent article, "Rural" talks about planting the red cedar a foot apart, that in eight or ten years, will make a fence "that no domestic animal can get through." Manifestly the writer had forgotten all about a domestic animal known as the *hog!* For it cannot be supposed that he would expect the bodies of his cedars to grow so closely, that these persevering creatures would not slip through. It will be found that cattle love to twist the lower branches of the red cedar with their horns.

In the next paragraph, "Rural" continues to talk about live fences being "formed of the bodies of trees, grown so closely that no domestic animal can pass between them; and very gravely suggests black-walnut, ash and white willow for this purpose.

This theory of fencing was in vogue over twenty years ago; and was attempted to considerable extent by some of our early settlers, not wholly without good results, for some majestic rows of trees are now to be seen as a result of this scheme for a live fence. With each succeeding year, still less and less have such rows of trees given any encouragement of becoming a fence. Being planted so closely, they cannot all grow to be large trees, and some will outgrow others. The large trees send forth their roots in advance, and monopolize the soil. In the struggle for life, the weaker trees decline and gradually die, and thus spaces become wider.

That this old humbug should be resurrected by itinerant venders of white willow, is not the least surprising. But we have more reason for astonishment when we see it held forth, with all apparent assurance, by one that possesses as much horticultural knowledge as our friend "Rural." If any trees will stand so closely that their bodies will constitute a fence, they are the Osage Orange. In fact a row of these, if left to themselves, will make a fence against all our animals, except the hog.

Alas! how much we toil from year to year, plant, plow, and build fence to support the hog! In this compact between man and swine, the hog manifestly has the best of the bargain. Man toils away his very life to support the hog in idleness and luxury, and gets no compensation in return except the gratification of a vitiated appetite! But I am off the subject. To return, I will add a few words in regard to Mr. Kelsey's enterprise in timber raising, to which "Rural" has referred. By a careful selection of plants from old fields and open grounds, he expects to succeed in planting the red cedar at once in open fields. By having the whole operation of collecting the plants under his own charge, he may succeed in favorable seasons. But it would not be safe to expect a like success among our inexperienced farmers, with the plants furnished for sale at the low prices. Further, it remains to be seen whether after a few dry seasons Mr. Kelsey may not change his mode of culture.

In a recent letter from a practical man, who is extensively engaged in collecting the red cedar for sale, he speaks of the necessity of shading and mulching as a matter understood by all.

The President's Policy—His View of "Sloughing Off"—A True Incident.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Now that President Johnson is apparently declaring his policy, I do not know why a little story may not be told which illustrates something more than the length of time in which he has been maturing this purpose. I do not give it on a mere rumor, but as a fact for which first authority can be produced. It was known to many about Washington, during the fall of 1865, that the President lost no opportunity of canvassing the views on reconstruction held by such of his visitors as he deemed representative men in their respective sections. It was evident to all of them that President Johnson was testing a policy as yet half concealed in his hand. He was not always equally transparent in his hints concerning it, and I am sorry to believe he was not always equally ingenuous. Sometimes he mistook his men, and on these occasions let out more than he designed, as in the instance to be narrated.

Two or three visitors at the White House, in the month of October, had held a long conference with the President. It chanced that the general tone of the conversation did not reflect the views of a prominent Western Pennsylvanian, who was an interested listener, and, by imputation, was made a sympathizer in the tendency of the debate. This misled the President, who entered somewhat glowingly into his plan of adopting a policy that should "slough off," as he termed it, the radical and disturbing element of the Republican party, and bring about "an union of men of moderate views." Turning to the gentleman referred to, he asked him if this would not be the result in his part of Pennsylvania. The locality from which the party addressed came, furnished him with a convenient figure, and he instantly replied, "Since you ask me, Mr. President, I must tell you that if you slough off the radical element of Republicanism in our section, you will have left what we get when an oil well fails, a *few old barrels and a h—ll of a stink*." This ended the conference for that day. It was evident the President had mistaken his man. It may appear equally plain, one of these days, that he has made as serious a mistake in his policy.

M.

The Burden of the Farmers.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 6, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Is it any wonder that Western trade languishes? Farmers find their great staple, corn, utterly below cost of production,—not, indeed, at the markets (Chicago and the East), but inland generally, and owing largely to the fact that railroads keep the very same rates as when corn brought one dollar or more per bushel. The simple truth is, that such a corn crop as the present one needs all the rolling stock on our railroads continuously in motion, to get it off. Yet, rather than reduce freight rates and so take a share of the burden, the cars are allowed to run both ways empty, with a general crash imminent from this terrible stagnation.

Suppose railroad men had reduced freights so the farmers could get even ten cents more all around on corn, per bushel; it would have kept the wheels in motion and tapered the thing down gradually. Now, not even taxes can be paid, and as to trade—what have the farmers got to trade with? The policy at Washington should also be a careful one—but not less prompt than careful.

* * *

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Comments of the Canadian Press on Mr. Derby's Pamphlet.

[From the Montreal Herald.]

There are few American State papers which do not contain proof of knowledge and ability on the part of writers; and yet there are probably very few which satisfy the judgment of an impartial critic. Assuredly among these no such critic will place the report of Mr. Derby, which we printed yesterday. Containing marks of a great deal of information, knowledge of commercial science in detail, and shrewdness of suggestion, it lacks the evidence that the writer has mastered or adopted any comprehensive theory of the philosophy of trade, and of the principles which should guide governments in dealing with its interests. Hence every particular part of his subject is handled upon separate grounds, and upon reasons which are brought to the standard of no common principle; and, while in one place, the interests of the consumer are spoken of, in others, and, perhaps, the majority of cases, the interests of the producer are assumed to be paramount. Mr. Derby appears in the case of each kind of trade or industry to see some special grounds of merit, on the one side or the other, which induce him to incline the balance in that direction. There is no broad appreciation of the extent or of the limit of the duty or capacity of governments to interfere with or favor commerce and industry, and hence there is an absence of consistency and congruity in the reasoning and the conclusions. But the more thoroughly American quality of the report, regarded as a State paper, is its gratuitous offensiveness of tone. True, it purports technically to be part of a merely domestic consultation, not addressed to Canadians or to any outsiders; but this technicality cannot change the practical fact that the pamphlet is an exposition of the views of a department of the American Government on an international question in which we are interested. The self-respect of the American Government therefore required that the subject should be treated with courtesy toward the other party to the negotiation, and that Ministers of the Crown, who for the purposes of such negotiation were then at Washington, should not have been made to hear propositions avowedly looking to the future absorption into another nationality of the dominions of the Queen. This absorption, not only of what is called a remote part of the British dominions, which it is supposed by Mr. Derby might be offered to "propitiate" the vengeance of our neighbors for the ravages of the Alabama but even that of our whole territory is spoken of as the end, proximate or ultimate, to which all the aims of the American negotiators should be directed. It is true that the report professes to reply to "some gentlemen of intelligence, and possibly some statesmen," who think that the denial of the treaty will lead the Provinces to seek admission to the Union. But this reply consists only of a series of suggestions of immediate difficulties which might probably prevent the desired consummation, the list closing with the following question:

"When we have reduced our debt and our taxes, and shown that they rest lightly on our shoulders, and England has paid for our losses by her cruisers, will not the moment be more auspicious for the enlargement of our territories?"

* * * * * *

Nothing can be more opposed to diplomatic forms, or even to the ordinary courtesies of life, than such a proposition made, as it virtually is, to the servants of the British Crown. And that they should patiently remain to continue a negotiation which on the American side, will have the purpose thus set forth for its avowed object, cannot but be taken as a very strong proof of the urgency they feel for an apparent success, even though gained at the cost of national humiliation. The "hated brush and whispering humbleness" indeed which are alone appropriate in even deprecating measures taken with such a policy, are in wonderful contrast to the noisy defiance which has hitherto been the official tone in Canada. It is as if on applying to a man to make an ordinary contract in civil life, he discussed the terms in such a manner as to let you see that his sole object in making the bargain was that sooner or later he might carry off your wife; and as if you should stay and talk with him, after he had outraged you with the information! Supposing, however, that Mr. Galt shall stomach the affront, which he ought to feel the more keenly because it comes from those for whom he, or rather his friends—he himself having been more wise—have so long professed unbounded contempt and aversion, what are we to think of the practical propositions of the report? We have always supposed that the idea of a Zollverein with the United States, whatever advantages or disadvantages it might have for us, was altogether out of the line of practical legislation, because it involves not merely high duties, but discrimination against the trade of the mother country. We do not perfectly understand, after a very careful perusal of Mr. Derby's report, whether or not he intends that principle should prevail if his plans are assented to. There is nothing either in the articles he lays down as the basis of agreement, nor in his proposed draft of an act of Congress, which if adopted would restrain us from dealing at our own pleasure with the duties levied upon goods coming from other countries, of the same class as those which would be included in the schedules of free goods annexed to the treaty. We assume, therefore, that in order to save British interests, we should take off the duties everywhere from goods of these classes. This, therefore, will cut all such merchandise give the British exporter the free trade which he seeks, but it will no doubt be some drawback to his satisfaction that the lists will be prepared so as to contain precisely those articles which the Americans can export to best advantage, and with which, therefore, British goods of the same class will have the least chance of successful competition. Of course British goods imported into Canada will not go into the United States without paying the American duty. Importers of spirits and other goods subject to the excise which in Canada, is to be raised to the American war standard, should the plan be adopted, will find a large advantage from the additional weight thus placed on the home manufacturer. But this, it cannot be doubted, will be met by augmented duties to countervail the increased excise; and thus if there be any gain it will be to the revenue, at the cost of the consumer of those articles, and of the importers and manufacturers of them, so far as their trade must be supposed to be checked by higher impositions upon it. Our manufacturers of goods not subject to excise, and whose raw materials are of home production, would seem, on the face of the proposals, to have some privileges in the American market, which will not be accorded to American manufacturers of the same things in our markets. When such manufactures shall be sent thence from Canada, they are to be taxed in such a manner as to put them, so far as taxes are concerned, on the same footing as the same goods made in the United States; therefore in such articles, on the soil of the Republic, the producers of both countries will compete on equal terms. But upon our soil the American manufacturer will have to sell an article produced under his own peculiar burdens, so as to meet our manufacturers who are subject to no imposts at all. We imagine, however, that the American Government would hardly permit this inequality of condition to continue, but would remove it by granting drawbacks to their manufacturers upon the export of their goods hither. Canadian manufacturers using raw materials which may be imported from abroad will have upon the face of the proposals another great advantage; for while their goods, when they reach the United States, are to be handicapped with a tax similar to that imposed in the way of excise or other internal revenue upon the same articles of American manufacture, they will have made these goods from materials subject to a much lighter taxation than that levied on the same materials when bought in the States for the purpose of being made up. We say that this appears to be the state of things which would arise out of the proposals if adopted as they stand; but it is hardly likely that a measure which will place their industrial population at a disadvantage of this kind will be accepted by the Americans without some method of counteracting its effects, though the means of doing so are not very obvious.

We have thus endeavored to point out some of the effects of the modifications of the treaty proposed by Mr. Derby. We have as yet no very authentic grounds for judging whether Mr. Galt has assented to them or not, or how far he has assented to them, though he appears to have received them with favor. At present, therefore, the thing most important for the people who may hereafter be affected by them, is to try to understand them.

The Murder of A. C. Coffey.

[From the Mount Vernon (Ill.) Unionist, 7th.]

Last week we briefly alluded to the murder of our fellow citizen, Mr. A. C. Coffey, near Yazoo city, Mississippi, but was unable then to give any particulars of the horrible affair. The facts in the case, so far as we have been able to ascertain them, are about these:

Some weeks since, Mr. Coffey and partner took a drove of mules to Yazoo City, Miss., for sale. Soon after their arrival there some of the mules were stolen, and Mr. Coffey, in company with his partners, P. Ray, of Bardstown, Ky., and J. B. Haskin, of Louisville, Ky., started in pursuit of the thieves. They traced their property to a small hotel a few miles from Yazoo City, and resolved to recover it. The door of the hotel being closed, Mr. Coffey dismounted and knocked at the door, and inquired if a man whom he named and whom he believed concerned in stealing the mules, was in the house. He was answered in the affirmative and asked to come in. Mr. C. and friends opened the door, but no sooner had they crossed the threshold than they were met with a volley from the pistols and shot guns of the guerillas in the room. Mr. Coffey instantly drew his own revolver and fired a few shots, mortally wounding one of the guerillas. Mr. Coffey and his two friends fell dead at the door, pierced with balls. The bodies of the three friends were found within three feet of each other, by the neighbors, who had been attracted to the house after the murders had been committed.

At first it was reported that Mr. C. was robbed, but we now hear that he had sold his share of the mules and had deposited the money in a bank at Yazoo City.

The murderers were formerly Confederate soldiers. After the murder the guerillas immediately fled, taking with them their wounded companion and the stolen property. Pursuit was immediately given, but at last accounts the murderers had not been arrested. Mr. Coffey's body arrived at Ashley on Thursday last, where it was taken charge of by his family and conveyed to the burying ground at Nashville ... was shot through ... Mr. Coffey ... citizens, ... and resided here about two years, and was honored and respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his irreparable loss.

FROM BOSTON.

The Recent Forgeries—Three Lectures—Lieut. Gov. Bross, Gen. Howard and Josh Billings—Art Matters—A Forthcoming New Book—A New Hotel—The Opera and the Sleighing.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1866.

THE LATE FORGERIES.

The successful forgeries of the names of our most prominent brokers by which the State street banks were victimized to the amount of over sixteen thousand dollars, are yet the talk of the town. There seems no prospect of the detection of the guilty parties, (although there is a vague rumor that the police have their suspicions) as the bank officers have no recollection by which they could identify the parties who presented the checks, and the rogues were sharp enough to cover all their tracks and leave no clue open. The forgeries were at once the most skilful and the boldest ever executed in this vicinity. The engravings on the checks were counterfeits of those actually used by the different firms, the signatures were admirably imitated and even the numbers corresponded with those of genuine checks taken the same day. Some of the rascals, for there were quite a number of them, when met by hesitation on the part of the cashiers as to their identity, gave up their attempts, departed and did not return. Others met the scrutiny boldly, and one man when a doubt was expressed at the bank counter, remarked that he could easily prove that all was right, and stepped out and forged upon the back of the check an indorsement of the firm whose signature he had already forged upon its face. Such sublime impudence naturally disarmed suspicion, and six thousand dollars were paid to him without further question.

THREE LECTURES.

The lecture season proper is about over, the three principal courses having been completed. Three speakers addressed large audiences on Thursday evening, however, all of whom were new to Boston, and concerning each of whom the public interest was very general. Lieut. Gov. Bross, of Illinois, spoke to the Board of Trade on the resources of the Pacific States and Territories, giving a description of his journey across the continent with Speaker Colfax, and urging the importance of the Pacific Railroad as a national enterprise.

Major General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, attracted the largest audience of the three orators. He was introduced by the Governor of the commonwealth, and a brilliant assemblage of dignitaries and notabilities surrounded the one-armed soldier on the platform. The topic of the evening was the freedmen, and General Howard gave some explanation of the plan pursued in the management of what he called "The Bureau of Impossibilities." Although fully indorsing the reports which come through all sources of the disloyal sentiments of the South, the speaker expressed confidence in the wisdom of the President's reconstruction policy. In fact, General Howard is steadily out of favor with the extreme "left wing" of the radicals here, as represented by Wendell Phillips and his supporters, and has been denounced by them in the most savage terms for addressing the "Colonization Society," a while ago, in Washington.

The third of the trio was Mr. Shaw, the humorist, who writes and speaks under the *nom de plume* of "Josh Billings." He is a Western man, but has thus far lectured only in the Atlantic States. He will turn his face westward in a week or two, and will doubtless make his appearance in Chicago during the spring. He is a tall, gaunt man, not unlike the late President in figure, with a pleasant but far from handsome face, and seems to have passed middle age. His lecture consists of a collection of quaint sayings more or less witty, strung together without connection, and delivered with a gravity of demeanor which makes the audience all the more ready to laugh.

ART AND LITERATURE.

The artists are unanimous in reporting the dullest winter from their point of view since the beginning of the war. They have reaped such golden harvests for the last four or five years, that they can well afford to endure a lull in popular demand. Of course they keep on painting as busily as ever, to be ready for the next turn of the current; and in fact many of them had accumulated advance orders enough, which they were unable to fill last year, to keep them employed through the winter.

The most prominent picture on exhibition in the city is a large work by Constant Meyer, the artist of the "Consolation," now or very lately on exhibition in Chicago, and to be presented by some one to Gen. Grant. This picture is about as large as that one, and like it, is suggested by the war. It is entitled "Recognition," and depicts two soldiers, one of either army, meeting on the battle-field, at the close of the struggle. One discovers the other, who is mortally wounded, perhaps by his hand, to be his brother. Some one has been absurd enough to say that the tone of the picture indicates that the sympathy of the artist is with the rebel side, and in the same connection the statement is made that the soldier in "Consolation" was originally painted in a rebel uniform, but the artist was afterwards induced to change it. Mr. Meyer has promptly replied in a brief letter denying both accusations.

The latest artistic novelty is a statuette of the poet Longfellow, by a sculptor little known hitherto, named Kuntze, which seems to me admirable. The statuette is of clay, similar to that used in the Rogers groups, and the figure is somewhat larger than the larger of those well known works; it is on about the same scale with the statuettes of Webster and Clay by Thomas Ball, which are to be seen throughout the country. The poet is represented sitting, with knees crossed, with a paper and stylus in his hands, apparently pondering what to write. Beside him, on a pile of books, is a bust, two or three inches high, of his deceased wife. The likeness, the attitude, expression, are all excellent; the coat and neck-dress are admirably managed; and the one defect is in the fact that the sculptor has shrunk from coping with the difficulties of the modern trowsers without satisfactory evasion. He has covered the lower limbs from waist to ankle with the folds of a cloak, which injures the effect of the whole, and conveys to the mind's eye a suggestion of the absurdity of a Jeff. Davis petticoat disguise.

The publishers are also enjoying the quiet of their dull season, which follows the Christmas holidays; but still they find enough to do in preparing for the spring trade. The large crop of new periodicals of all kinds springing up in New York is not paralleled here, there having been only one recent addition to the Boston journals, in Ticknor and Fields' new weekly "*Every Saturday*." This is now five weeks old, and in a thriving condition, in spite of the bitter attacks of those who think it an outrage upon American writers to reprint something foreign, and of the injudicious praises of some who treat this venture into a well-trodden field as an enterprise of entire originality.

One of the most notable and generally interesting of the books in press for early publication by this, our leading firm, is called "The South since the War," a title which very aptly designates the scope and purpose of the volume. It is the work of a gentleman of New England birth and Western education, who traversed and studied Georgia and the Carolinas very thoroughly during the autumn months, and who attended the Reconstruction Conventions in each of the three States. His newspaper letters attracted much attention and favorable comment, which have induced their publication, revised and with many additions, in book form. Your readers will recognize in the chapters on Andersonville, Salisbury and Florence the admirable descriptions of the rebel prison pens which originally appeared in the Chicago TRIBUNE. I think the verdict of the public upon the book will be that the author has studied more closely and intelligently and reported more faithfully the various aspects of Southern life, politics and society than any traveller since Frederick Law Olmstead. Of course, correct photographs are not agreeable to the communities photographed, and "The South Since the War" will be the subject of many bitter reviews and editorials in the South. I have before me a Georgia paper which gives an extract from one of the author's letters, and, while admitting the truth of the statements made, pronounces the writer as a "serpent," a "hireling libeller," a "penny-a-line Paul Pry," a "detestable marplot," a "vermiculous vampire," a "scoundrel" and a "devil." I have hardly done justice to the vigor of the editor's denunciation, which, I presume, will be printed by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields in a prominent place among their puffs preliminary.

A NEW HOTEL.

After two or three years of talk on the subject, there is at last a definite prospect of our having a new hotel worthy of the city. We have several well kept houses, and Parker's, on the European plan, which probably excels anything in its department in the country; but we have no hotels proper worthy to compare with the Fifth Avenue in New York, the Continental in Philadelphia, or the Sherman House in Chicago nor have we first class accommodations of any kind sufficient to meet the demand of busy seasons. The gap is to be filled by an entirely new structure, a full mile south of any hotel hitherto built in the city, and having a frontage on four streets. It is quite likely that Colonel Paran Stevens, a veteran in such matters, will be entrusted with the management of the enterprise after the hotel is completed, and he has expressed a willingness to guarantee to the stockholders six per cent on their investment the first year, eight per cent the second, and ten the third.

The new building is to be entirely of marble, six stories high, and covering more than an acre of ground. It will have about a thousand rooms, thus accommodating more guests than the New York Fifth Avenue. The estimated cost is a million and a quarter of dollars, and the time of construction is fixed at a year and a half. So great is the demand for rooms here, that if the hotel were now completed, it could be filled with permanent boarders, paying the highest prices, in a fortnight's time. One obstacle to be overcome before building on the site proposed can be begun, is the fact that a portion of the ground is occupied by a cemetery, the fee of which must be obtained from the city and the remains removed to graves elsewhere.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The opera has taken its departure, Mr. Grover's German artists having drawn only thin houses during their week's stay, since the close of the Italian season.

Boston has very few public balls, and is accordingly looking forward with much interest to a grand military affair to take place at the Boston Theatre early in March. The proceeds are to be given for the benefit of disabled soldiers, and General Butler is at the head of the active managers.

The sleighing continues beyond all expectation, and the Brighton road and the Mill-Dam—the two most fashionable thoroughfares—are crowded day and night with swift horses, elegant sleighs, handsome women, and men who can afford such luxuries. The price of single sleighs for an evening at the livery stables is $20, of double ones $50, and the demand exceeds the supply at those rates.

[illegible]

EXPLOSION [illegible]

Three [illegible]

Many of o[illegible] Memphis [illegible] against the ca[illegible] cause of some o[illegible] ters which have [illegible] against the use of [illegible] been proved by ex[illegible]

We also notice ou[illegible] contemporaries in [illegible] within the last week [illegible] dred mortals have [illegible] Mississippi, Ohio and [illegible] the explosion of steam [illegible]

In each one of the [illegible] currence, it is a conce[illegible] importance, that tub[illegible] The best engineers hav[illegible] condemnation of these [illegible] known fact that the tu[illegible] of close and frequent [illegible] consequently, often in a [illegible] become exhausted, wh[illegible] When the boat recovers [illegible] denly filled with water [illegible] tainly explodes from th[illegible] of the metal. These [illegible] Missouri, the Miami and [illegible] ing tubular boilers, on[illegible] against this form of gen[illegible] perience is of any valu[illegible] chanics.

It is a well established fac[illegible] steam, that the surface of th[illegible] be above the line of the flues.

When the heat of the fire [illegible] of the boiler which is not in c[illegible] water, heat accumulates in the bo[illegible] and raises their temperature to a [illegible] degree. The plates are, by this means, softened so as to cause an explosion [illegible] joinings of the plates open, from the [illegible] ence in the expansion of these [illegible] those in contact with the water. The [illegible] authorities attest these facts. If [illegible] tubes be defective, which may be the [illegible] the tubular boiler without detection, it [illegible] possible for the water to be above the [illegible] of the flues in all the tubes.

As shown by the testimony of the [illegible] engineer, the loss of trim of the boat [illegible] cause of the explosion on board the [illegible] The engineers failed to discharge their [illegible] in not regulating the trim, or remonstrating against the general rush to one side of the boat. So the Local Board of Inspectors decided.

In the case of the Missouri, the [illegible] tolerably clear that she was racing with the Dictator, though this is denied. [illegible] have ever regarded as criminal, and [illegible] subject the officers of the boat to the [illegible] penalties, upon conviction.

We have, as yet, heard no cause [illegible] for the explosion of the Carter, [illegible] known to have had tubular boilers.

We have ventured upon these suggestions that the community may acquire the [illegible] strictly inquiring into all the circumstances of these terrible catastrophes, which [illegible] many human beings to sudden death [illegible] should be narrowly examined in each [illegible] and both censure and punishment [illegible] ly applied, when they are deserved. We only hope to attain the safety [illegible] ropean lines of steamers, by thus [illegible] intelligent public opinion and the [illegible] penalties in law to bear upon each [illegible] ciety should make them questions [illegible] scrutiny, and never rest until every [illegible] of dereliction or recklessness is exposed [illegible] punished. Let this be done, and the [illegible] and growing evil will begin to abate.

Important Letter from Gov. Brownlow.

The Hon. John Baker of Illinois, in the course of his recent able and noble speech on Reconstruction, introduced the following important letter, addressed to him by Gov. Brownlow. Mr. Baker said:

SIR: on the 23d of last month I addressed certain questions in regard to the [illegible] Tennessee to Hon. W. Brownlow, Governor of that state. I will say that I believe Gov. Brownlow, in view of their loyal [illegible] desires the admission of the Tennessee [illegible] gation. The following, however, is the [illegible] tion of his answer in full which discloses the internal condition of Tennessee, and [illegible] responsive to my questions:

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. [illegible]

HON. J. BAKER: * * * As regards the [illegible] of things in the South, they are bad enough [illegible] conscience, and most of the loyalty [illegible] with a view to obtain pardon, get property [illegible] and again get into office. There is a bitter [illegible] feeling existing in Tennessee than in any Southern State, Kentucky not excepted [illegible] have great room for improvement in both [illegible] and West Tennessee. East Tennessee is all [illegible] it has been from the outset of the rebellion [illegible] grave is my candid opinion that if the military [illegible] ces were all withdrawn from Tennessee, the [illegible] lature would at once be dispersed by a [illegible] Out of six daily papers in Nashville, four [illegible] rebel; while the people are more than [illegible] the true rebel side. Rebel grand [illegible] indicting Federal soldiers and officers [illegible] Tennessee, and either binding them over [illegible] in heavy bonds, or casting them into prison [illegible] ecuting orders given them by our generals [illegible] back as the days of Rosecrans and Burnside [illegible] And many of the rebels now speak out openly [illegible] say Union men and Yankees shall not live in [illegible] country.

As regards the negroes, they would be [illegible] times if the military were withdrawn. [illegible] are tried in our courts they are, if convicted [illegible] the penitentiary for the longest term the [illegible] allows. In some instances they are sent for [illegible] years, when one month's confinement in a [illegible] jail would be equal to the offence. I have [illegible] cases to pardon several such cases. No [illegible] the loyalists treated any better at the [illegible] rebel juries. Our judges are loyal men [illegible] juries run over their charges, and the law [illegible] speaking of Middle and West Tennessee, [illegible] rebel population, with here and there [illegible] are as disloyal as they were in 1861. Other [illegible] are loyal and intelligent, would give [illegible] favorable account of things. I cannot [illegible] tiously do so. I believe the whole South [illegible] rebellion, and that the rebels are seeking [illegible] plish by legislation and through Congress [illegible] they failed to do upon the field of battle [illegible] the Government. And should this [illegible] ours adjourn without giving us the right [illegible] franchise law, the next General Assembly [illegible] rebel, and will repeal all the laws this [illegible] enacted. The next Congressional delegation [illegible] rebel, and our senators will be instructed [illegible] And some such man as Gen. Forrest will be [illegible] Governor.

Assuming the restraints of the General Government are all to be removed from Tennessee [illegible] tell me if Northern school teachers would be [illegible] to educate negroes? I answer, no, not in [illegible] and East Tennessee. In two cases out of [illegible] three, the school houses would be burned [illegible] teachers rode upon a rail.

I believe I have replied to all the points [illegible] you ask me, if I should think proper to [illegible] your letter, you can of course do so. [illegible] answer, I have nothing to disguise in [illegible] this rebellion, or the men who brought it [illegible] and I have spoken out from the beginning [illegible] and abroad. My hope for the country is [illegible] good sense, integrity and firmness of the [illegible] parties in the two Houses. Let them [illegible] whole matter while they have the power [illegible] traitors and treason on the back ground in [illegible] to come. I have the honor to be very truly [illegible]

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyle, is about to commence a tour of the United States.

Beverly Tucker is about to leave London for Mexico as correspondent for a newspaper in [illegible] city.

The cholera has disappeared at Naples, and San Carlos has been opened with Meyerbeer's *Prophete* and a magnificent ballet.

On the 28th of December the eight hundredth anniversary of the dedication of Westminster Abbey was celebrated with great formality.

A complete version of the Iliad has appeared from the pen of Sir John Herschel, whose fame is won in starry fields.

There are at present forty-three sovereigns in Europe. Of that number ten are Roman Catholics, thirty are Protestants, one of the Greek Orthodox Church, and the forty-third is the Pope.

Prince Christian, the intended husband of Princess Helena, will be invested with the title of Royal Highness. The royal couple are to [illegible] Frogmore upon $30,000 a year.

A woman at Birmingham, England, recently [illegible] an encounter with a gorilla, in a caravan, [illegible] she came off second best. The woman was [illegible] cated at the time.

The Fenian convicts at Dartmoor have been [illegible] to scrubbing.

Thirty-seven vessels were lost on the English coast in one locality during the recent [illegible] About one hundred lives were lost on board [illegible] vessels.

Each inhabitant of Paris consumes, in a year, on an average, eighty-two kilogrammes of beef, mutton, veal, and pork, and one hundred and thirty-seven quarts of corn.

On the 19th of November the natives of New Calabar, on the African coast, made a [illegible] the Brass men through Calabar Creeks [illegible] turned on the 23d of November with [illegible] prisoners. On the 24th of November a grand [illegible] was held at Calabar town, and all the [illegible] were killed and eaten. After death the bodies [illegible] cut up and divided amongst the chiefs [illegible] the number taken by each war canoe.

The latest court bulletin is the following: [illegible] Queen drove out with Princess Helena and [illegible] Louise yesterday morning, and in the afternoon Princess Louise rode on horseback, [illegible] Lady Churchill. His Majesty the King of [illegible] and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales [illegible] rived from London last evening on a visit to the Queen, and dined with Her Majesty and the Royal family," and everything was lovely and the goose hangs high.

The carpet weavers at Kidderminster are on a strike, which, if it continues, may be [illegible] mental to the interests and reviving prosperity of the town.

Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart., a nephew of the eminent surgeon of the same name, is dead.

Birmingham is again to have the credit of manufacturing the wire for the new Atlantic cable. The manufacture of the cable will be undertaken by the Telegraph Cable Construction Company. The company intend to pick up the cable already partly laid and complete it; and their engineers entertain no doubt whatever of being able to do so; [illegible] new cable is intended for a second line of telegraph, the directors feeling convinced that one line of communication between England and America will be altogether insufficient for the commercial [illegible] ments of the two continents.

Although Prince Napoleon declines all intercourse with the Tuileries, he does not decline accepting the not-to-be-despised Palais Royal which his imperial cousin conferred on him when he professed adherence to his doctrines. He has suddenly discovered his villa of Prangins, on the shores of the Lake Leman, to be a somewhat chilly residence at this season, the Prince has established his penates in his old home.

Captain Grant, the African traveller, has arrived at Calcutta.

"La diva" Patti has been singing in the [illegible] at Marseilles at £200 per night. She refused [illegible] sum for a private concert to be given at [illegible] Rossini by no means shares in the enthusiasm of the French public for this charming artist, [illegible] evening sang for the old maestro at one of his [illegible] *ross*. Rossini made a remark expressive of slight faults which he pointed out as worthy [illegible] her attention. Patti merely smiled [illegible] "Tres bien," replied Rossini, "... ..."

[illegible]

[illegible] was left to [illegible] of those compan[illegible] how to [illegible] aining his [illegible] "But greate[illegible] latte, to hav[illegible] madee! Oh[illegible] of Beilita, [illegible] single pers[illegible] arms to th[illegible] many times [illegible] hat the [illegible]

"Je ne ... Mais je ..."

"As Christian [illegible] But if I w[illegible]

Transfe[illegible]

The following w[illegible] ... according to [illegible]

[illegible]

—With [illegible] ters, the New [illegible] the following:

The preparat[illegible] spring trade co[illegible] only mention of [illegible] goods, ad[illegible] *Per contra* the [illegible]

The Times sa[illegible] trade, and the [illegible] goods to the m[illegible] ... and the [illegible]

[illegible]

—"What do you say?"

"Well, him," answered the boy: "that [illegible] or I am a Christian or not, is none of [illegible] business."

[illegible] stout reply: that has the flavor of [illegible] inkstand in it.

[illegible] following conversation was given us [illegible] gentleman of the city as having actually [illegible] red a few days ago. Desiring to engage [illegible] man on his farm for the present year, he [illegible] seed among others, a stout looking fellow.

[illegible] "Do you want to hire next year?"

[illegible] dman—"What sort of work is it, sir?"

[illegible] er—"I want hands on my farm; can I [illegible] you for one?"

[illegible] dman (with pompous air)—"Well, no [illegible] care about hiring next year—what [illegible] you take for your place?"

[illegible] (somewhat surprised)—"Twenty [illegible] per acre."

[illegible] dman—"How much would it all come [illegible]

[illegible] (making a mental calculation)—"Thousand two hundred dollars."

[illegible] dman—"Y-e-s; what are your terms?"

[illegible] dman—"One third cash; the balance in [illegible] two years, with eight per cent. interest."

[illegible] dman—"Wouldn't you make some [illegible] tion if I was to pay the whole in cash [illegible]

[illegible] "Certainly, eight per cent."

[illegible] "Make it ten."

[illegible] (decidedly astonished)—"Very [illegible]

[illegible] dman—"I'll take it!"

[illegible] gentleman was then informed that he [illegible] have the money the next day without [illegible]

[illegible] out, ye legislative Hotspurs! the freedmen [illegible] have all your lands in a dozen [illegible] Columbus (Miss.) Index.

[illegible] Patti, at a recent concert she gave [illegible] was called twenty times before the [illegible] A French paper adds the following [illegible] the concert Alexander Dumas, who

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1866.

The supply of currency, in proportion to the demand, is still very light, and the market is close and stringent; but there is less pressure felt than was experienced yesterday, and both borrowers and lenders report the market in a more settled condition.

The rate of discount at the banks is steady at 10 per cent per annum; but street rates were firm to-day at 1½@12 per cent, and street brokers charged 1¼@2 per cent per month.

Eastern Exchange was in rather better request to-day, and we report the market a shade firmer. The counter rates, however, remain steady at ⅛@1-10 discount buying and par selling. In the early part of the day round lots were sold among bankers at ⅛ discount, but in the afternoon the sales were chiefly at 1-10 discount.

...

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY EVE., Feb. 8.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

Cook County Bonds.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Nothing doing.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.

The receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours compare with those of the corresponding date last year as follows:

RECEIPTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

SHIPMENTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

The Grain markets to-day were steady and more settled than yesterday, but there was no material improvement in prices.

...

LATER.

In the afternoon the market for No. 1 Spring was quite active at an advance of 1@1¼c—closing with sellers at $1.18.

Pork Packing in the Interior.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

IOWA.

ILLINOIS.

Manufactures in the West.

Exports of Provisions from the United States.

Latest Liverpool Markets.

[From Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE,
Thursday Evening, Feb. 8.

BEEF CATTLE—

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.

FREIGHTS—The following is the joint tariff of the Eastern roads:

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE.

Medicinal.

DR. EASTERLY'S

IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

This is the only medicine that will cure diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Swelling of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swelling, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic diseases and all diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

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CURE YOURSELF!

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This Medicine will cure Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhea, Chordee, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Contagion or Weakness of either Sex, Males or Females.

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STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County,

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Roback's Bitters.

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GREENBACKS ARE GOOD,

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SOLE PROPRIETORS,

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Bungs, Taps and Vents.

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197 South Water street.

Medicinal.

SMOLANDER'S

Compound Fluid Extract

BUCKU,

IS ESPECIALLY

Recommended by the Medical Faculty

For the Cure of the various affections of the Stomach and Kidneys, Rheumatism, General Debility, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Chronic Gonorrhea, & Cutaneous Diseases.

Excess, Imprudence & Indiscretion

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Permanently Cured

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SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU.

TRY IT.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

TESTIMONY OF A CITY MISSIONARY

WILLIAM M. MELLEN, Missionary,

And Read This:

I was induced to try SMOLANDER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCKU, and after USING TWO BOTTLES ONLY, I have found it what IT IS REPRESENTED TO BE in every respect, a BENEFACTOR to those troubled with WEAK BACK or KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, and would cheerfully RECOMMEND it to the public.

JOHN E. DOW, Insurance Agent.

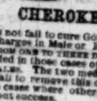
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BURLEIGH & ROGERS,

Wholesale Druggists,

BOSTON, Mass., General Agents.

Cherokee Remedy,



Cures all Urinary Complaints, viz: Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Strictures of the Urethra, Dropsical Swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the

CHEROKEE INJECTION,

Does not fail to cure Gonorrhea, Gleet and all Mucous Discharges in Male or Female, curing RECENT CASES IN FROM ONE TO THREE DAYS, and is especially recommended in those cases of FLUOR ALBUS, OR WHITES IN FEMALES. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.

DR. W. R. MERWIN,

37 Walker street, N. Y.

CHEROKEE PILLS,

Or Female Regulator,



Cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness, and all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN, 37 Walker St., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S

PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and cannot do harm to the most delicate; certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills

Was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline. These Pills form the finest preparation ever put forward with IMMEDIATE and PERSISTENT SUCCESS.

DON'T BE DECEIVED.

Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you want the BEST and most RELIABLE FEMALE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD, which is comprised in these Pills.

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Have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country having the sanction of the most eminent Physicians in America.

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28 DEY STREET, New York.

MEDICAL CARD TO LADY INVALIDS.—W. J. THIERS, M. D.,

INDIAN CHIEF.

DR. JOHN EAGLE.

Proposals.

STATE OF MAINE,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, December 21, 1865.

SALE OF UNITED STATES LAND SCRIP.

Proposals will be received till the first day of March, 1866, by his Excellency Samuel Cony, Governor of the State of Maine, for the purchase of the Land Scrip issued to said State, for the endowment of a College for the benefit of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, in quantities not less than five thousand acres. Terms cash, payable in lawful money at the Office of the Treasurer of the State of Maine at Augusta, or at the Suffolk National Bank, Boston, in twenty days after notice issued of acceptance of offers. The scrip to be delivered at Augusta. Right to reject proposals reserved.

All offers will be directed to the address of the Secretary of State, Augusta, Maine, and indorsed on the outside, Proposals for "Agricultural College Scrip."

EPHRAIM FLINT,
Secretary of State.

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SCALES,

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Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.

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Stomach Bitters.

SINCE THE LAST

ANNUAL MESSAGE

ISSUED BY THE PROPRIETORS OF

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Stomach Bitters!

For the information and guidance of all who regard

HEALTH

As the GREATEST OF TEMPORAL BLESSINGS the demand for this potent and agreeable Vegetable TONIC and ALTERATIVE has been immensely increased.

Not only in this country, but in all other lands to which commerce bears our flag, the peculiar merits of the article are known and appreciated. It has been found suited to all climates, all localities, and the needs of every class of society. Compounded of the purest vegetable ingredients, unalloyed with any mineral salt or corrosive vegetable alkaloid, and combining the properties of a WHOLESOME STOMACHIC, a GENTLE LAXATIVE, and an efficient ANTI-BILLIOUS AGENT, it is indorsed by practical chemists as the SAFEST, and by unprejudiced physicians as the SUREST PREPARATION OF THE AGE.

In the factory at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a system of inspection far more thorough than that adopted by government authority, as a test of the quality of the great staples of life, is rigorously practiced.

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STOMACH BITTERS

Are the only medicinal tonic in the world of which that fluid is the stimulating ingredient.

TO DYSPEPTIC SUFFERERS

Under the general head of DYSPEPSIA may be classed all the varieties of indigestion.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS!

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

This belief is grounded on TWELVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE of the efficacy of the preparation.

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Household Medicine!

It is great fallacy to suppose that the nauseousness of a medicine is any proof of its value as a restorative.

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THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT.

In order to guard against dangerous impositions, the public are requested to take especial note of the beautifully engraved proprietary stamp, through which the Government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of Hostetter's Bitters. This shield thrown by the government over the proprietors and the public for their joint protection, is placed conspicuously across the cork and over the neck of each bottle, and cannot fail to strike the eye of the most casual observer. Nothing that purports to be Hostetter's Bitters can be genuine unless the stamp is there.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel.

Prepared and sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

For sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1866.

THE CITY.

WAKE OF SKATING.—High times to-morrow at the Sverpool for Washington Skating Park. A grand masquerade and fancy dress carnival will be held there this afternoon and evening. The masquerade will have a merry time.

LINCOLN NATIONAL MONUMENT.—Gov. Oglesby and Hon. O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State, left Springfield last evening for Chicago, to confer with the Board of Trade in reference to the raising of funds for the Lincoln National Monument.

STRAWBERRY WINE.—Kinsley, of the Opera House, has just received a fine article of pure strawberry wine from N. E. Strong, Esq., of Valparaiso. It is three years old, and excellent for the sick room.

BENEFIT OF THE ORPHANS.—Ladies connected with the Protestant Orphan Asylum can procure their tickets for the skating benefit at the Washington from Kidder & Co., corner of State and Lake street.

THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of Illinois will hold a meeting on Monday evening next, in room No. 15, Methodist Church Block, at which some important business is to be transacted. Punctual attendance of members is requested.

LARCENY OF OLD IRON.—Two lads, named Matthew Wheeler and John Sunker, pleaded guilty in the Police Court yesterday of the larceny of $30 worth of old iron and car springs from the Rock Island Railroad depot. They were turned over to the care of Commissioner Williams.

DONATION PARTY.—The congregation and friends of the Welsh Presbyterian Church in this city held a donation party on Tuesday evening last, in St. George's Hall; at which a purse of five hundred dollars was made up and presented to the pastor, Rev. David Williams. The church society is a small one, but large-hearted as the largest.

FAST DRIVING.—Two young bloods, named John Welsh and Jabez Charles, were brought before the Police Court yesterday, and fined $10 and costs each, for fast driving. They were caught on the corner of Clark and Lake streets by officer O'Donnell, just as they were about driving over an old lady who was crossing the street.

PASTORAL.—Professor David Swing, of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, has accepted a call tendered by the Westminster Presbyterian Church, located on the corner of Ontario and Dearborn streets, and will enter on his duties immediately. The Professor is a live preacher and deep thinker, and will, we doubt not, be instrumental in effecting a large increase in the church.

STAMPS ON RECEIPTS.—A correspondent complains that while the general public is scrupulously observing every provision of the Internal Revenue law, requiring the placing of stamps on receipts, the express and telegraph companies often leave their receipts unstamped. He says "it is a poor rule that will not work both ways." Certainly. We presume the companies referred to know the law and act up to it. If they do not, it is the duty of our correspondent to call the attention of the authorities to the matter.

INTERFERING WITH AN OFFICER.—At about twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, as officer No. 35 was attempting to arrest a man for disorderly conduct, on the corner of State and Polk streets, he was set upon by Emil and Frederick Rummick, who rescued the prisoner and permitted him to escape. The officer then called assistance, and a merchant's policeman coming up the two attempted to arrest the rescuers, but found it necessary to knock them down before they would consent to be conducted to the armory. At the Police Court yesterday forenoon they were fined $15 and costs each.

VIOLATION OF THE DEPOT ORDINANCE.—At the Police Court yesterday afternoon Charles Frazier, Theodore Fach, Henry Brinkham, Thomas Dunn, John Fasen, Michael Mass, Stephen Hefron, Justice McGuff, John Tulley, Joseph Shehan and Eben Hare, expressmen, were arraigned for violation of the depot ordinance regulating vehicles. In consideration of this being their first appearance before the Court, and upon their promising to regard the ordinance in future, they were let off upon paying the costs of prosecution.

CHICAGO ILLUSTRATED.—The first number of this work is before us. It contains views of the Chamber of Commerce, Tremont House, Second Presbyterian Church, and grounds of the great Central Railroad Depot. The views are very fine, lithographed by the Chicago Lithograph Co., the letter press by J. W. Sheahan, Esq. The work is issued by Jevne & Almini, and will be completed in about twenty-five numbers, forming altogether a series of views which should be in the possession of every one who takes a pride in the welfare of Chicago.

THE "INTELLIGENCE" SWINDLE.—A rather practical way of showing up "intelligence" office its duty was exhibited yesterday. [illegible]

HELD FOR TRIAL.—In the TRIBUNE of January 30th, we recounted the arrest of Frederick and August Reinberg for an alleged attempt to burn their house and butcher shop located at No. 270 West Van Buren street. [illegible]

COMMISSION.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Haworth, Johns & Co., General Commission Merchants, No. 196 South Water street, Chicago, and 27 Walnut street, Cincinnati. [illegible]

WESTERN PERFUMERY.—Our neighboring city of Janesville, Wisconsin, is sending forth a sweet smelling savor all over the West. [illegible]

STABBING AFFRAY.—On Tuesday night last, two men, named Peter Bell and William Batterman, met at No. 313 South Clark street, where a ball was in progress. [illegible]

ASSAULT WITH A HAMMER.—Thomas Smith was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday forenoon at the instance of a boy named Charles Riley, who charged that on Friday evening of last week the prisoner struck him on the head with a hammer. [illegible] The Justice concluded that the examination had better be continued, and the prisoner was accordingly put under bonds of $100 for his appearance this forenoon.

RUNAWAY AND COLLISION.—Last evening, when the alarm of fire was rung, as the doors of the "Long John" engine house were thrown open, the horses attached to the hook and ladder carriage dashed out of the house, before the driver could mount the seat, dragging the carriage with them, and started up La Salle street at a fearful speed. [illegible] The truck was found to be but slightly damaged.

A GRACEFUL GIFT.—Mr. U. P. Harris, our efficient Chief Marshal of the Fire Brigade, who has been temporarily disabled by injuries received while protecting the life and property of the citizens, was made the recipient yesterday of a graceful and beautiful gift, from a number of German ladies who seem to appreciate his courage and his self-sacrificing spirit. [illegible]

A GENEROUS FARMER.—Yesterday afternoon a farmer from Iowa, named Abraham Weaver, approached the paying teller of the Mechanics National Bank, and presented a check reading as follows: "Chicago, February 8, 1866. Mechanics National Bank of Chicago, pay to Edward Conklin, or bearer, the sum of $4,100. Richardson Brothers." [illegible]

AN UNDUTIFUL SON.—At the Police Court yesterday forenoon a young fellow named Robert Branden was accused of threatening, maltreating and threatening to kill his father, a poor old broken down man. [illegible] to pay a fine of $25 and costs, and to give bonds in the sum of $500 to keep the peace.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Scott vs. City Case—Verdict against the City—More Divorces—A Soldier's Wife Convicted of Marital Infidelity.

SUITS BY MERCHANTS.

The Case Against the C. & A. R. R. Co.—Street Collisions—A Schooner in Court—Actions Upon Promissory Notes.

NEW SUITS AND JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURT—*Before Hon. Thos. Drummond, Judge.*—Dwight Scott vs. The City of Chicago. In this suit the sealed verdict of the jury was opened yesterday morning. The jury found for the plaintiff, and assessed damages at $7,000. Defendant moved for a new trial. [illegible]

New Suits.—John D. Stiles vs. Richard D. Stiles. Action of assumpsit.

James B. Field, E. P. Tharp and W. W. Whitcomb vs. J. Mahnke. Action of assumpsit. Damages laid at $1,000.

Daniel E. Drummond vs. Henry H. Harger and Melinda Harger. Bill for foreclosure.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Hon. John M. Wilson, Chief Justice, and Hons. Joseph E. Gary and Geo. A. Jameson, Associate Justices.*—Butler vs. Van Cook. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Thompson vs. Meehan. Time to plead extended two weeks.

King et al. vs. Herrick. Damages assessed at $77.25.

[illegible]

Mullin vs. Kantz. Default taken.

Schnell vs. same. Default taken.

Scott et al. vs. Ayer et al. Bill for mechanics' lien. Decree for $214.78.

[illegible]

Dixon vs. City of Chicago et al. In chancery. Default and reference to master to take proofs.

Norton et al. vs. City of Chicago. In chancery. Injunction ordered to issue in accordance with the prayer of the bill.

Skinner vs. Kram et al. In chancery. Report of sale confirmed.

Segris vs. Segris. In chancery. Cause heard by Court and decree ordered. [illegible]

Petrie vs. Petrie. In chancery. Bill for divorce, evidence heard in open court and decree rendered. [illegible]

Chamber of Commerce vs. John Sollitt. Verdict for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for a new trial.

McAvoy vs. Casey. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Mills vs. Conrad. Leave given by plaintiff to withdraw copy of notes sued on.

Broughton vs. Miller et al. Submitted to court. Finding for plaintiff. Damages assessed at $118.06, and judgment on finding.

Dunlap vs. Wright et al. Passed.

Waldo vs. Blocks et al. Motion for new trial by plaintiff, overruled and judgment on verdict.

Rumsey vs. Menard. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Polly Ann Scott vs. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. A sealed verdict was returned by the jury in this case last evening.

The following is the trial calendar for to-day:

[illegible]

New Suits.—[illegible]

Gottlieb Kunze vs. J. Bellowitz. Appeal by defendant from a judgment obtained by the plaintiff before William H. Hasse, on the 9th of January of the present year.

[illegible]

The writ issued by order of the Court.

[illegible]

Benjamin F. Ayer for the use of Charles M. Smith vs. John B. Taylor. Action of debt to recover a debt laid at $500, and damages at a similar amount. Beyond the *precipe* for summons no papers were filed.

Franklin D. Gray, George H. Phelps, Moses W. Gray and Frederick Gaylord, copartners, vs. A. Henry Gray. [illegible]

John V. Farwell, Charles B. Farwell, William D. Farwell, Samuel H. Kellogg, John K. Harmon and Benjamin F. Ray vs. A. Henry Gray. [illegible]

Barrett B. Clark vs. Lyman F. Smith. Affidavit for an attachment to issue against the defendant upon the ground of non residence to secure the recovery of $284.14 upon a promissory note now past due and unpaid.

Mary E. Grovenor vs. Sarah D. Winchester. [illegible]

Frederick Burkman vs. Heinrich Hener and J. O'Brien. Action of assumpsit to recover damages laid at $300 upon a promissory note for $300 payable six months after date with interest at ten per cent.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Hon. Erastus S. Williams, Judge.*—Not in session.

New Suits.—Felson Elder and Jay Barnes vs. Stephen Derr. Action of assumpsit to recover damages laid at $200.

Sylvester Wheelock vs. Russell W. Bridgman and R. Walters. Action of trespass on the case to recover damages laid at $800.

Sylvester Wheelock vs. Emanuel Eaglestead and Patrick McLaughlin. Action of trespass on the case to recover damages laid at $800.

Charles Thober vs. Louis Kurz. Action of assumpsit. Damages laid at $300.

James R. Field, Edward P. Thayer and William W. Whitcomb vs. Harrison H. Blodgett. Creditors' bill.

Freeman Edwards vs. The Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company. Action of trespass on the case to recover damages laid at $500. Beyond the *precipe* for summons, no papers were filed.

Michael Cure, Catherine O'Mager, John P. O'Mager, Mary Cure and Frederick Cure vs. Barbara Cure, guardian of Peter F. Cure. Bill for partition.

Alvin F. Whitney vs. Joseph B. Lock and Aaron P. Downs. Bill in chancery.

James H. Weddill vs. Albert Crosby, George C. Bates, Henry B. Zonder and Benjamin S. Gallup. Bill for an injunction to restrain defendants from selling certain books.

COUNTY COURT—*Before Hon. James B. Bradwell, Judge.*—Estate of Henry Mottram, deceased, declared settled.

The account of the guardian of David Mittman, minor, was presented and approved.

Frederick Rintz was appointed guardian of Mary Myer on bond of $200. Bond approved.

Henry Schroeder was appointed guardian of Albert Kunke and Albina Kunke on bond of $1,000. Bond approved.

Estate of Aaron Miller, deceased. Inventory and appraisement approved.

RECORDER'S COURT—*Before Hon. E. Van Buren, Judge.*—No business of importance was taken up in this Court yesterday.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—On Monday afternoon an expressman brought to the Armory a large bundle of male and female wearing apparel, stating that a girl had hired him to convey it to a certain house on Wells street, the number of which he could not remember, and consequently had brought the goods to the Station that he might not be taken up for larceny. [illegible]

LIBERIA.

The Country and its People—Lecture by Hon. A. Hanson.

A moderately full audience assembled last evening in the Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church, to hear a lecture by Hon. Abraham Hanson, United States Commissioner and Consul General to the Republic of Liberia, on the subject of Liberia. The services were opened with prayer by Rev. C. H. Fowler, who introduced the lecturer to the audience.

Mr. Hanson commenced by saying that while it was his object to give a statement of such matters as had fallen under his personal observation while in Africa, yet it was not his purpose to make proselytes or to secure emigration. [illegible]

At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Hanson presented to the Commission a robe which had been worn by a native African Chief, and contributions were taken up in behalf of the Freedmen's Aid Commission. The benediction was then pronounced and the meeting separated.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Narrow Escape of a Passenger Train.

Yesterday morning a collision which, but for an almost miraculous intervention, would have resulted in great loss of life and limb, occurred near the South Branch bridge, in this city, between a freight train on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad and the passenger dummy which leaves the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne depot at 8:30 a. m. for the Union Stock Yards. The circumstances of the accident, as narrated by an eye-witness, were as follows:

[illegible]

The trains were necessarily delayed an hour or more by the accident.

[illegible]

ERRING WOMAN'S REFUGE.

The annual meeting of the managers of the Erring Woman's Refuge was held yesterday afternoon in the institution on the corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street. Quite a good attendance of the managers were present. Mrs. Dr. Evarts, President, presided. Mrs. O. S. Wilson officiated as Secretary, and in this character presented the annual report, which contained the following facts: [illegible]

The treasurer, Mrs. W. B. Clark, presented a report of the receipts and expenditures of the year past, or at least a statement of something of that sort, which from its peculiar relations to the trustees' report presented by Mr. King, is exceedingly difficult to understand. [illegible]

The rest of the meeting was occupied in discussions of ways and means to raise money.

The Refuge has a school and a Bible-class for its inmates. All the household work and a great deal of needlework are also performed by the inmates.

AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Adams, "the Young American Tragedian," has played here for three successive evenings to good houses, and in some of his best *roles*. On Tuesday night he assumed the part of "Richard III," and on Wednesday "Macbeth," to both of which characters Mr. Adams did ample justice. [illegible]

Last evening Mr. Adams appeared as "Phidias," and "Raphael, the Sculptor," in "The Marble Heart," in both of which characters he fully sustained his reputation. To-night the "Heretic" and "Black Eyed Susan." [illegible]

good house. The actors are now becoming familiar with their several parts, and the piece goes off better in each successive representation. [illegible]

FORREST.—The Opera House was crowded at its last evening, the occasion being Forrest's rendition of Macbeth. [illegible]

GRAND CONCERT.—Herr Ernst Perabo will give his first grand concert here this evening, in Crosby's Opera House, assisted by Mr. Breitenbach, pianist; Mr. J. R. Nelson, tenor; Mr. H. Zeech, clarionet. [illegible]

BLIND TOM.—This wonderful musical prodigy continues to draw largely at Smith & Nixon's Hall, where his performances meet with the most enthusiastic plaudits each evening. [illegible]

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—The fourth Philharmonic concert will be given on Saturday evening of this week, at the Opera House. [illegible]

JOHN B. GOUGH, the popular lecturer, will appear at the Opera House this evening to deliver, under the auspices of the Young Men's Association, his new lecture on "Habit." [illegible]

GOOD TEMPLARS' ENTERTAINMENT.—On Friday evening next, the 16th inst., a musical and dramatic entertainment will be given at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of Aqua Pura Lodge of Good Templars, the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the lodge. [illegible]

A CHARITABLE BALL will be given at Ulrich's Hall, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 13th, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the benefit of a widow lady, most of whose family and friends have been slaughtered in the Minnesota Sioux Indian war.

SKATING.—The parks were all in good order yesterday, and were heavily patronized. [illegible]

Northwestern University.

The Methodist Episcopal churches of this district have recently interested themselves more heartily than ever in the prosperity of their college, the Northwestern, located at Evanston, knowing that to it the churches must largely look in the future for those who shall minister unto them the bread of life. [illegible]

The Rumor Concerning Gen. Osband.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 5, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

My attention has been directed to the report in your issue of yesterday, of the murder of Gen. E. D. Osband, formerly of Chicago. It affords me great pleasure to give an authoritative contradiction of the report.

Miss M. A. Osband of this city, a sister of the General, yesterday received a letter bearing date Jan. 21st, written by the wife of the latter, who is residing with her husband on his plantation in Mississippi. The letter speaks of the General as alive and well, and under no apprehensions of molestation by his confederate neighbors.

By giving publicity to this contradiction, you will confer a favor upon the numerous friends of Gen. Osband. Yours, respectfully,

A. STETSON.

[From the Montgomery, Ga., News, 29th.]

Yesterday several gentlemen called at our sanctum who stated that they were just from the vicinity of Greenville, Miss., the reputed scene of the murder, and that they saw Gen. Osband as late as the 21st, in excellent health, but in considerable trepidation because of threats, not from the citizens, but from his hired freedmen. [illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of E. H. Stein's mammoth gold gift sale. b730

The enterprising house of W. T. Shufeldt & Co. have had a person in the city of Rotterdam, Holland, for the sole purpose of perfecting their Colombian Gin. In quality and strength of flavor it is said to be equal to any imported. b731

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus"—wondrous scent! Pure, rich, refreshing, healthful, permanent. Sold everywhere. b732

Crawford's Pulmonic Troches are used with great success for Coughs, Colds, acute Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh, and by their soothing and expectorant properties allay the suffering in consumption. Sold by druggists. Bunnham & Van Schaack, wholesale agents, 16 Lake street, Chicago.

A Persian Romance.—A Princess once dwelt in Persia, whose beauty was so great that all the Kings in the surrounding countries sought her marriage; a magician had taught her "The Parisian Ladies' Secret of Perpetual Beauty," which has been disclosed to W. S. Lemoine & Co., who will send it to any address free. W. S. LEMOINE & CO., Box 2288, Chicago, Ill.

Teeth Like Pearls—Secured by the use of Caswell, Mack & Co.'s "Fornordonta" Tooth Paste. [illegible] CASWELL, MACK & CO., Sole Manufacturers, New York. Sold by all druggists.

Everyone can be Beautiful!—The "Parisian Ladies' Secret of Perpetual Beauty" sent free to all those sending their address to W. S. Lemoine & Co. Box 2288, Chicago. b552-6t

A Bad Breath [illegible]

Go to the Go to [illegible] Chicago Commercial College [illegible] Address for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Go to our friend, N. F. Merrill's for kerosene oils, lamps, lanterns, chandeliers, glassware, etc., 21 and 23 Randolph street.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 7.

The Senate passed the following bills: An act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate county officers, approved February 11th, 1865; an act to establish a commission for the revision of the laws; an act to repeal an act entitled an act to amend an act to establish a code of civil procedure, providing for the sale of public lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads. [illegible]

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TOPEKA, Kansas, Feb. 8.

Senator Legate arose to a question of privilege, in reply to certain charges made by the Leavenworth Times. [illegible]

The Senate has ordered the Tax bill to a third reading.

The House agreed, in Committee of the Whole, to accept the proposition of Col. Hayes to build or lease a building for a Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 8.

In the Senate, bills were [illegible] to further regulate the tolls on the Kentucky River, and to amend the penal laws so as to make a trespass upon an orchard, garden, vineyard or field, a high misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from $25 to $50.

A bill was passed to prevent Judges and Chancellors from practicing law, or engaging in any business interfering with their official duties.

Adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Walford reported a bill regulating contracts between whites and negroes and mulattoes, which was discussed at some length and recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

A report was made from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, ousting Lieut. Daniel Murphy, Representative from Gerrard county, on account of military interference.

Adopted—yeas 61, nays 26.

Adjourned.

IOWA LEGISLATURE.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Jan. 8.

In the Senate, petitions were presented, asking a repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor law and the enactment of a healthy and judicious License law.

The House bill for the distribution of the Adjutant General's Report for 1864 and 1865 was passed, and several local bills also passed.

At 4 o'clock the Senate went into Executive session.

The House adopted the Senate resolution to adjourn over next week, to visit Dubuque and look after the Mississippi Rapids.

Linn county has returned Joseph Young to the Senate, by a majority of 400. He ran as the Temperance candidate.

The St. Paul Anti-Monopoly Convention.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 8.

The following are two of the most important resolutions passed by the anti-monopoly Convention yesterday:

Resolved, That, in our opinion, one of the practical means of breaking down these monopolies is to encourage competition by withdrawing our patronage from any boat or company which has been engaged in such monopolies, and we recommend the merchants, farmers and shippers of this State to withdraw their patronage from all such lines of transportation, no matter how low they reduce their freights, temporarily, for the purpose of entrapping them into further snares, to be plundered and oppressed by a renewal of high tariffs as soon as opposition is crushed.

Resolved, That the wrongs which Minnesota and Northwestern Wisconsin have received from companies and corporations of States over which their products and merchandise necessarily pass in their transit to and from Lake Michigan, in the unfair and unjust terms of transportation, are so oppressive as to engender feelings of ill-will not only toward such companies and corporations, but to such States as have the power to control them and fail to exercise that power.

A project was adopted for the organization of a new steamboat company on a stock basis of $500,000, to be taken by popular subscription, no man or company to be allowed to take more than two-fifths of the stock. A committee of one from all the principal towns in this State and Northwestern Wisconsin was appointed to solicit subscriptions. A memorial to the Wisconsin Legislature, asking that body for a law compelling railroad companies to receive freight from all steamboats upon equal terms and to fix maximum rates, was passed, and a committee appointed to proceed immediately to Madison to secure the desired object.

KENNEDY AND HIS COUNSEL.—Mr. John Van Arman, a short time since, carried off one of his clients in triumph to Waukegan, on the plea that the "newspaper whelps" had so prejudiced his case in the public mind as to render it impossible to have a fair trial. [illegible]

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—On Saturday evening last, a man named L. S. Sherman was garroted by two men on the corner of Jackson and Griswold streets, and robbed of about fifteen dollars. [illegible]

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire rung for district number twenty-three shortly before seven o'clock last evening proved to be false.

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

The *Express* says the dealings in Railway shares at the early open Board, showed a tame market, and prices generally a fraction lower. At the Stock Exchange there was more tone and firmness, with a little rally from lowest points.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were firm with fair inquiry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

State bonds firm, but business light. Miscellaneous list generally steady. Coal Stocks quiet and firm.

STOCKS.

The Stock market at the second regular and last open Boards was stronger, and there was a sharp rally on all leading shares at the close.

CLOSING PRICES.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 p. m.: New York Central, [illegible]; Erie, [illegible]; Hudson River, [illegible]; Reading, [illegible]; Michigan Southern, [illegible]; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, [illegible]; Rock Island, [illegible].

MONEY.

The supply of money, both at banks and in open market, continues in excess of wants of Stock Brokers, and the market is very easy.

GOLD.

Gold closed firmly at 140¼.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange quiet and steady, at 107½@107¾, for bankers' bills. Supply of cotton bills large and rates irregular.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum stocks are firm. Bennehoff Run, $16.50; Buchanan Farm, 65c; Excelsior, 90c; Forrest [illegible]; Oil Creek, $5.90; Pithole Creek, $8.15; Rynd Farm, 50c; Bennehoff and Pithole, $1.35; New York and Allegheny, $4.75; New York and Newark, 28c; Second National, $3.00; Palmer, $3.60; Inexhaustible 15c; Brevoort, 50c; Southard, 60c; Brevoort, $6.75; Bliven, $0.70; West Virginia Coal and Oil, 10c; Shade Run, $2.50; U. S., $17.40; Webster, 85c; First National, 44c; New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 80c; Oceanic, 45c.

MINING STOCKS.

Columbia C. & M., $1.45; Grinnell G., $1.05; Con. Greg. Gold, $19.50.

DRY GOODS.

The following are the jobbers' prices from the Dry Goods Exchange:

[illegible]

The sale of British Dress Goods by Wilmerdings & Mount, the importation of Lindsay, Chittick & Co., took place yesterday. The attendance was large, and the goods sold at prices satisfactory to the owners.

The following despatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange:

ST. LOUIS—There was considerable done in the way of Prints and Bleached Goods yesterday, and prices came up to New York quotations.

CINCINNATI—Market steady. Trade is confined chiefly to Domestics at unremunerative prices.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.

FLOUR—Dull. [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and active. [illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—Firm. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Dull. [illegible]

RECEIPTS—20,000 bu wheat and 367 hogs.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.

FLOUR—Active, and higher grades [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but firm. [illegible]

[illegible]

city bettied [illegible]

MONEY—Much easier. Exchange firm and higher; 90 premium buying and 100 premium selling.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York Independent's Quotations.

NEW YORK, Wednesday Eve., Feb. 7.

The following are the *Independent's* quotations:

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 8.

BEEF CATTLE—The [illegible] continues dull and depressed, notwithstanding the [illegible] off considerably. The attendance of buyers was considerably larger at the Central yards this week than last, but they are operating very cautiously, and buying only when concessions are made. [illegible] 1,507 head for New York, 562 head for Philadelphia and 187 head for Baltimore.

HOGS—In good demand and firm, but without quotable change, fair to good averages selling at 10½@10¾c gross. Some two or three bunches of picked hogs sold at $10.50@10.75. Shipments for the week, 5,923 head; of which 4,528 go to New York, 2,350 to Philadelphia and 550 to Baltimore.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.

TOBACCO—Firm. Lugs at $5.50 to $7.50; Leaf at $8.50 to $23.25.

FLOUR—Excited. Choice firmer; fall super at $7.75; XXX at $11.50; fancy at $12.75.

GRAIN—Barley dull at $1.25. Oats steady at 39c; new at 43c. Corn advanced. Yellow and mixed, in lots, at 54c; white 60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork advanced fully 35c per brl, closing firm. Lard steady at 17½c.

WHISKEY—Unsettled.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

COTTON—Dull and fully ¼c lower. Sales at 46@47c for middling, chiefly at 46c.

FLOUR—More active, high grades advanced 25c per brl; medium a shade firmer; while unsound dull and declining. [illegible]

WHISKEY—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat is 1@2c lower, with sales at [illegible] [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Dull at 31c for crude and [illegible] for refined in bond.

PROVISIONS—Heavy. [illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

MONEY—Easy and steady at 6@6 per cent for call loans.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Dull and lower at 107½@107¾.

GOLD—Firmer, opening at 139¾, advancing to 140¼, and closing at 140¼.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, quiet and firm.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Without decided change. [illegible]

STOCKS—Strong. [illegible]

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

The following are the prices of mining stocks bid in Boston to-day: Copper Falls, 34¼; Franklin, 25; Hancock, 13¼; Minnesota, 12; Quincy, 38¼; Rockland, 13¼; Bay State, 8½; Boston Waterpower, 20¼.

MARRIED.

In Roscoe, Ill., on the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. H. Shaw, [illegible] of Hudson, Mich., and Miss HELEN M. HOPKINS, of Chicago.

DIED.

In this city, Feb. 7th, at her residence, 406 Wabash avenue, of erysipelas, Mrs. K. G. HALL, in the 49th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the house on Saturday, Feb. 10th, at 11 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

In Aurora, Ill., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 6th, of congestion of the brain, Mrs. ANN T. CARPENTER, wife of Philo Carpenter, aged 57 years. [illegible]

In this city, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., Mrs. SARAH BEATTIE, wife of John Beattie, aged 44 years.

Funeral from the residence, No. [illegible] West Lake st., this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

In Minooka, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 3d, of typhoid fever, Mrs. AMANDA TUPPER, wife of William A. Tupper, aged 50 years.

At Bishop Stortford, Hertfordshire, England, Nov. 29, 1865, suddenly, WM. NEWMAN, Esq., aged 83. [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison st., between Dearborn and State.

McVICKER & MYERS .... Managers

FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF EDWIN ADAMS.

Friday and Saturday—

THE HERETIC,

Written expressly for Edwin Forrest, and purchased from him by Mr. Edwin Adams, whose sole property it now is.

Adrian de Sellgney .... Edwin Adams

To conclude with the Nautical Drama of

BLACK EYED SUSAN.

William .... Edwin Adams

Saturday Afternoon—Edwin Adams Matinee. THE MARBLE HEART.

Phidias and Raphael .... Edwin Adams

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD .... Proprietor and Manager.

MR. A. D. BRADLEY .... Director of Amusements.

MR. THOS. BARRY .... Stage Manager.

This (Friday) evening, will be presented for the fifth time, CAUGHT IN THE TOILS, cast to the whole strength of the company. A favorite song by Miss Kenny.

Saturday afternoon and night, "Caught in the Toils," for the last time.

☞ THE WIFE'S SECRET is in preparation, also, other novelties.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MAGICAL SEANCES.

HERRMANN!

THE GREATEST LIVING

PRESTIDIGITATEUR!

The public are respectfully informed that Professor HERRMANN will commence a SECOND SEASON of his renowned and wonderful

Eastern Necromantic Delusions,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 14th, 1866,

To continue every evening until further notice, upon which occasion he will have the honor of introducing a series of

WONDERS AND MIRACLES

Of an entirely new and bewildering character.

HERR HAMMAYER, the Assistant of the Professor, and inventor of the

CELEBRATED DRUM TRICK,

Will perform on his wonderful

Tronduenmiphilipenotrascomomento.

Pianist—W. GROSCURTH.

A CARD.—[illegible]

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Fourth Concert—Sixth Season.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

Saturday Evening, Feb. 10, 1866.

Symphonie Triomphale, (Op. 9.) .... Ulrich

Aria—"O mio Fernando," Favorita. Signa Murio Celli.

Overture—"Merry Wives of Windsor" .... Nicolai

Adagio—(Haydn's Symphony No. 3, in E Flat.)

Chorus of Sailors—"L'Africaine" .... Meyerbeer

Cavatina—(La Reine de Chypre) .... Halevy

Signa Murio Celli.

"The Consecration of the Temple of Solomon." .... Tilt

(Cantata for male chorus, quartette and bass solo—originally written with piano accompaniment. Mr. Balatka has written for this an accompaniment of full orchestra.)

Concert will commence at 8 o'clock precisely. The doors will be closed during the performance of the several selections.

☞ For tickets apply to C. R. LARRABEE, Treasurer, No. 174 Lake st.

Y. M. A.

JOHN B. GOUCH

Will deliver his New Lecture, entitled

"HABIT,"

(Never before delivered in this city,)

ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 9,

AT CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

And his Highly Popular and Entertaining Lecture entitled

"PECULIAR PEOPLE,"

On MONDAY Evening, Feb. 12, at the same place. Both under the auspices of the Young Men's Association.

RATES OF ADMISSION—Entrance Tickets to Dress Circle, Parquette and Balcony, 75 cents; Secured Seats in Dress Circle, Parquette and Balcony, 25 cents extra; Balcony Boxes (four seats) $5 each; Proscenium Boxes (six seats) $10 each; Family Circle (entrance on State street) 50 cents.

☞ The sale of Secured Seats for both Lectures will commence at 9 o'clock on THURSDAY morning, Feb. 8th, at Crosby's Opera House.

EDWIN LEE BROWN, Cor. Sec. Y. M. A.

VARIETIES THEATRE—115 and 117 Dearborn street.

G. M. CHADWICK .... Proprietor

G. H. BARTON .... Manager.

No lady admitted unless accompanied by a gentleman.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION.

BEN. WHEELER, FATTIE STEWART, MOLLIE BECKET, DAN. SHELBY, AND THE STAR COMPANY.

Scale of Prices—Parquette, 25 cts.; Dress Circle, 35 cts.; Reserved Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5 and $4; Single Seats in Boxes, $1.

Change of Time—Doors open 7½ o'clock, commences at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BEAUMONT'S

GRAND

PARTHENEUM

Will Open on Monday Next.

THE GRAND MASQUERADE of the

CHICAGO TURN-GEMEINDE

Will come off on MONDAY, February 12th, 1866, at their Hall on North Clark st., above Chicago avenue.

Programme.

1. Great Triumphal Procession of Prince Carneval and his followers. 2. The Star Spangled Banner—great Ballet Divertissement, with tableaux, performed by 16 young ladies. 3. The celebrated Mazurka Dance, by 8 couples. 4. Fun over Fun: executed by the celebrated Company of Clowns, under the leadership of their leader, BI-BI-WAU-WAU, from India.

Regulations.

1. No person will be admitted to the Ball Room without a mask, excepting members of the Press.

2. All such masked persons will have to enter a room marked "Private Room," to pass before a board of Examiners.

3. All Masks are requested to strictly obey the orders of Managers.

Tickets admitting Gentleman and one Lady $3

Every additional Lady .... $1 extra

Gallery Tickets .... 50 cents

For sale at Mr. MAX. SCHWEITZER'S, 165 South Clark st., and at the Hall, on or before Monday evening. These Extra Ladies Tickets will not be sold at the door.

Doors open at 7 p. m.

COMMITTEE.

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.

BLIND TOM.

This wonderful Musical Prodigy will give his first Concert at the above Hall on Monday Evening, Feb. 5th, 1866.

Admission, - - - - - 50 Cents

Reserved Seats, - - - - - 75 Cents

Which may be secured every day this week at the Hall from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

N. B.—The STEINWAY GRAND PIANO used on this occasion is kindly furnished by Messrs. SMITH & NIXON.

BLIND TOM'S remarkable compositions are published by J. MARSH, Esq., 1029, Chestnut-st, Philadelphia.

S. C. J. THAYER, Agent.

THE OLD BOARD OF TRADE HALL—TO THE EXCELSIOR DANCERS OF CHICAGO. Anniversary Ball of Grant's Victory at Fort Donelson, Friday, Feb. 16, 1866. [illegible]

Great Union Band. Tickets $2.



Great American Prize Concert.

Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, Ill.,

FEBRUARY 22, 1866.

20,000 VALUABLE GIFTS,

Worth $96,300, will be presented to Ticket Holders.

100,000 Tickets Only Will be Sold.

[illegible]

P. S.—Ask for Great American Prize Concert Tickets. Take no others. Agents wanted. References required.

GRAND CONCERT AT CROSBY'S CONCERT HALL, 86 State street.

HERR ERNST PERABO,

Late of the Conservatory of Music in Leipsic, will give a Concert on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, [illegible]

MIRASOLE'S ACADEMY [illegible]

Amusements.

WASHINGTON

SKATING PARK.

SPLENDID ICE

Grand Masquerade

And

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

Saturday Afternoon and Evening.

Tickets admitting those that mask can be obtained at the Park office to-day and Saturday morning.

THE RINK.

Open all Day and Evening.

Saturday Evening, Grand and Final

MASQUERADE.

FULL LIGHT GUARD BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

ARTEMUS WARD has kindly volunteered to appear with his Trained Elephant, Hannibal, who is now in training for this occasion, and who will perform a variety of tricks never before seen on this continent. Ample accommodations will be provided. Season tickets will not be available except for those appearing in mask.

Secure your tickets at KINSLEY'S, and avoid the rush at the door. Price of tickets, 50 cents.

CENTRAL PARK.

Greenbacks are Taken.

GOOD ICE—LOTS OF FUN.

POWERS' PATENT

PERPETUAL BROOM.

Is the only Patent Broom that will revolutionize the entire Broom business in the United States, and therefore there is more money in it than all other Brooms combined. It is the CHEAPEST, the most ORNAMENTAL and the MOST SIMPLE of any Broom that can possibly be got up, and that there is and can be $10 made where $1 is invested, I can satisfy any man that will take the trouble to call at my office, and when that is done, if I can't satisfy him further that from $10 to $100 per day has been made by parties investing in the Broom, I will acknowledge myself a humbug, and to those coming from a distance I will pay all traveling expenses and their hill while in the city. I MEAN JUST WHAT I SAY, AND SAY JUST WHAT I MEAN. [illegible] and Counties in Illinois, Michigan and Indiana for sale at a bargain. The Right of Eastern States for sale. Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, with eight Southern States, have all been sold within four weeks. Those who have purchased territory can now be supplied with Brooms by sending the money. Send for circular, with stamp, or call at Room 11, Tyler's Block, 17 LaSalle street, Chicago.

C. E. BROWNE.

BROOM CORN! BROOM CORN! BROOM CORN!

I wish to contract immediately with parties in the country for Broom Corn sufficient to put up [illegible] of Patent Perpetual Brooms. [illegible]

THOMAS F. DOUGLAS.

TO CAPITALISTS—I will dispose of the right to manufacture the Metallic [illegible] of

Powers' Patent Perpetual Broom!

[illegible]

C. E. BROWNE, Room 11, No. 17 LaSalle st., Chicago.

For Sale—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—House—If the elderly gentleman who called at 131 Oak st, Thursday morning, to look at the house, will call on Friday or Saturday, he will find it to his interest. b777

FOR SALE—Real Estate—3 cottages, prices from $800 to $900, and 1 two-story dwelling, price $1,600 to $1,800. Also, 4 houses to rent. G. W. FEW, 111 South Water st. b779

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain if applied for soon—Lot 25x100 feet, on north side of Adams st, between Aberdeen and Rucker. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 8 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—10 Lots in the West Division, in a good locality; small size, high land, convenient to horse cars, at $1,500 cash. A rare chance for a fine investment. Apply to GEO. W. HILL, 17 Reynolds' Block, near Post Office.

FOR SALE—On Park avenue—A cottage, with lot, cheap. Also, two pleasant houses, with long ground leases. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 99 Washington st.

FOR SALE—A first class business lot on east side Clark st., near Monroe, No. 168. Sealed proposals for cash or on time will be received by WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn st., Room 9. b769

FOR SALE—A splendid chance for investment. Forty acres of land half a mile south of city limits. Also, sixty acres of garden land, four miles south of city limits, laid out into acre lots, will be sold to parties desiring it. Apply to WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—Houses and Lots—Houses on Newberry st., two-story, frame, with lot 25 feet front, $3,000. Two-story frame house on Gurley st., with 25 feet lot, near Blue Island av. [illegible] WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington st.

FOR SALE—On State-st, near Harrison, a frame store with dwelling above, with 7 years' lease of lot. Price $1,200 cash. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Five Cottages and Lots for $1,800 each; eight cottages and lots for $2,000 each; four two-story dwellings for $3,000 each. All pleasantly located on West side. Inquire of J. W. WAUGHOP, No. 63 Clark street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—The "Erwin House," Nashville, Tenn., at a bargain for cash. Contains seventy rooms, and will comfortably accommodate one hundred and twenty five guests. Furniture new, and a large portion of the house also new, with good ranges, and everything in good running order; now doing a large business, and is the best location in the city. The present owner is compelled to go North and attend to other business. No one need apply unless in possession of $12,000 to $15,000. Address W. M. GLENNY, Box 474, Nashville, Tenn., GLENNY & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, or DALE'S Dining Rooms, 77 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—In the Village of Harvard, McHenry Co., Ill., Steam Saw Mill, in good running order and doing a good business, with machine shop attached, 30 by 42, with Lathes for turning both, and Iron, slitting Saw, Drilling Machine and Tenoning Machine, run by steam. Also a Blacksmith shop 16 by 22, with tools too numerous to mention, with 3 Lots. Also a good Dwelling House and Barn, with 3 Lots. This property will be sold at a bargain, and on reasonable terms. For further information, inquire of or address A. W. TOOKER, Harvard, McHenry county, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Farm of two hundred and twenty acres, half a mile south of Princeton; the improvements consist of a large and substantial brick dwelling, [illegible] J. G. FREEMAN, Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—Real Estate—300 lots in Brown's Addition, one half mile north of the cattle yards, and fronting on Halsted street, Douglas avenue, Laurel and other streets. Prices, $150, $175 and $300. WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington street.

FOR SALE—The three story and basement marble front house, and lot, No. 116 Michigan avenue, heretofore the residence of the late Geo. Steel, Esq. Apply to GEO. ARMOUR, acting Executor.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A lot of household furniture, suitable for a small family, for sale cheap—$50. Apply at 46 North Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Two first-class light draught harbor Tugs—one large and one small, for sale cheap for cash. Laying up at Toledo, O. For particulars address A. J. HAND & CO., Toledo, O.

FOR SALE—A great bargain—A half interest in one of the most valuable recent inventions, out of which a rare fortune may be made. The patent can be seen at the office of COBURN & MARKS, No. 11 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—One pair fine Carriage Horses, pure black, 16 hands high, 6 years old this spring. To be seen for three days. Inquire at the Richmond House. J. C. REED.

FOR SALE—A first-class Fire and Burglar-proof Safe, new and large size, with steel chest. Suitable for banker, broker, insurance agent or large business house. Inquire of JOHN TYRRELL, 48 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Machine Shop and Materials. Portable engine, lathes, shafting, pulleys, belting, blacksmiths' tools, flasks, and other implements, at No. 118 South Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—4 saloons, 3 billiard rooms, 3 restaurants and 1 boarding house. Can be purchased for one half cash to-day. Balance on time. G. W. FEW, 111 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A tip-top Grocery, doing a splendid business, on Clark st. Price about $2,000. Must be sold to-day. N. B. RAFFLEYE & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 133 Dearborn st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—Saloon on Dearborn street. Receipts $25 to $30 per day. Must be sold this morning. Price $600. N. B. RAFFLEYE & CO., 133 Dearborn-st, Room 6.

FOR SALE—A Splendid Chance. A Photograph Gallery, located at Sturgis, Mich., on the Michigan Southern Railroad, commanding the trade of the best farming country in the State. [illegible] Address E. P. HUYLAR, Sturgis, Mich., or Inquire of GILBERT & PAYSON, 142 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A first class Saloon, doing a good business, with lease, license, stock and fixtures. 28 West Randolph st.

FOR SALE—Steam Boiler, made of the best C. H. iron, 44 inches in diameter, 26 ft long, with two 16 inch flues; also Fire front and Breechen for same. Has been used but very little and is in good running order. C. REISSIG & CO., south east corner VanBuren and Clinton sts.

FOR SALE—Steam Engines—Two 15-horse portable, and 6, 10, 12, and 15 horse stationary steam engines, thoroughly rebuilt and for sale cheap, by COOLEY & BRO., 30 Indiana-st, opposite Michigan Southern Passenger Depot.

FOR SALE—Steam Grist and Flouring Mill, 60 miles from Chicago, on one of the principal railroads. [illegible] Address "MILL OWNER," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—The stock of a Boot, Shoe and Hat and Cap Store, situated on the C. B. & Q. railroad, in one of the best business towns in the West. [illegible] W. C. LINCOLN, with Nicholas & Abbott, 37 Lake st.

FOR SALE—A twenty-five horse Engine, in perfect running order; a new thirty horse power Tubular Boiler, Pulleys, etc. Also Shafting, Pulleys, one Shingle Mill, 1 Stave Cutter, Equalizing Saws, 1 Stave Jointers, 1 Cut-off Saw—in fact, everything complete for a Stave Factory. All for sale cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of THOS. GOODWILLIE, Packing Box Manufacturer, east end of North Water-street North Pier.

FOR SALE—One first-class Stationary Engine, made by Atlantic Works, Boston, Mass., 8-inch bore, 20-inch stroke, pump and heater, fire-box boiler, 36-inch diameter, single flue, 16½ feet long, fire box 5x4½ inches—for $1,000. Apply to Northwestern Manufacturing Company, Jefferson street, between Lake and Randolph.

FOR SALE—60 Vessels and 4 Tugs, by B. F. DAVISON, Ship Broker, office corner South Water and Clark-sts, Room 4, Wheeler's Building, up stairs.

FOR SALE—Woolen Machinery. 4 plain narrow Cassimere Looms, 1 double and twist Machine with 20 spindles—all nearly new. J. W. WHITE, Hanover, Ills.

FOR SALE—New Osage Orange Seed. We have a large quantity of Osage Orange Seed for sale, in large or small quantities. Address G. & F. M. JONES, Towanda, McLean Co., Illinois.

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence—Two ladies (widows) wish to correspond with two gentlemen of respectability between the ages of [illegible] with a view to matrimony. Address Mrs. MAUD IRVING and Mrs. C. OKELY, Chicago, Ill.

Lost.

LOST—Night before last, a large Fur Glove, somewhere between the U. S. Express office and the City Railway office. Any person leaving the same at the Tribune office will receive thanks and some money.

LOST—$10 Reward—A small Black and Tan Dog without collar, ears clipped, hair on throat worn short from collar. Answers to the name of "Dan." The above reward will be paid by leaving him at 124 Pine st., or at the Second National Bank.

LOST—Dog Lost—A Spaniel, low set, brown and white, short tail; had on chain collar. Any one returning him to Chicago Dock Co., foot of West Taylor street, will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—$25 Reward.—A light colored Scotch Terrier, with ears and tail clipped. Had on a silver collar marked "Shiltalah." Answers to the name of Shan. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked, by leaving him at 418 Wabash avenue, or giving information where he can be found. W. H. MORRA.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible] AUCTIONEERS.

Superior New and Second-Hand HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &C. AT AUCTION.

At their salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48, Dearborn-st., on FRIDAY, February 9th, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The assortment will be found very desirable, and well worthy the attention of purchasers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

General Notices.

TO TOW AND JUTE SPINNERS. FOR SALE

[illegible]

[illegible] RICHARD KITSON, Lowell, Mass.

[illegible] PATENT

MOLDED [illegible] COLLARS

[illegible] HATCH, JOHNSON & CO., Selling Agents American Molded Collar Company, 21 Warren st., New York.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A House—Wanted to purchase or rent a fine residence on Michigan or Wabash avenues near Twelfth st. Address "BANKER," Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Commission Men. A situation as book-keeper in a commission house by an experienced accountant, who is well acquainted with the business in this city. Best city references. Address, for four days, "E. G.," Tribune office.

WANTED—Live men to sell a patent machine for grinding knives, shears, scissors, [illegible] FULLER & COOK, 84 Lake st., Room 29. Send two postage stamps for reply.

WANTED—To see parties who desire to be making $200 per month. Unparalleled inducements for making money. [illegible] F. H. ROPER & CO., P. O. Box 5748.

WANTED—A Little House of seven to nine rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on the North or South Sides. Possession desired between now and May 1st. Address Box 1360 Chicago P. O.

WANTED—Two farmers, to cultivate, on shares, one farm of 300 acres and one of 120. The land, teams and tools furnished all in good condition. Inquire of GEO. E. CLARK, Room No. 1 Cobb's Building, or JOHN B. RANDALL, Chebanse, Iroquois Co., Ill.

WANTED—All Married Ladies and those contemplating marriage, to send for a secret circular for the married. Address Dr. E. LeBARRON, Box 2080, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—5,000 second hand Carbon or Benzole barrels, for which we will pay the highest market price. ARMSTRONG & CO., 11 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A purchaser for a first class drug store stock and fixtures, amounting to $12,000. A rare chance to purchase a well established business. Terms liberal. Address immediately "C. & C.," Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—$1500 per year. We want agents everywhere to sell our improved $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements. Circulars free. Address, or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Agents—$100 a month made selling H. H. Lloyd's Maps, Charts, Colored Prints, Books, New charts just out. Send stamps to E. H. LANDON, Agent, 38 Michigan avenue, 3d door from Adams House.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—1 clerk, 1 salesman, 1 dry goods salesman, 1 book-keeper, 5 coachmen, 4 clerks, 3 travelling agents, 1 porter, 6 drivers, 1 copyist, 5 upholsterers, 1 basket maker, 1 brakemen, 1 fireman, 2 conductors, 1 baggage-master, 1 collector, 2 harness-makers, 2 varnishers, 6 painters, 4 shoemakers, 1 leather finisher. Other situations at ways open at the Commercial Employment Agency, 87 Washington street, Room 5, up-stairs. N. B.—Merchants, hotel keepers and all others supplied with reliable male help on short notice and free of charge. Applicants by mail enclose 10 cents. MILLER & CO.

WANTED—All men looking for employment, to apply at 87 Washington street, Room 5, up-stairs, to procure a good, paying situation. This is the only reliable office in the city. MILLER & CO.

WANTED—A Good Tinner.—One thoroughly acquainted with tin, copper and sheet iron work. A German preferred. Address NICAR, DEMING & CO., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—3,000 men to go South. Wages $30.00 per month and board; 1,000 wood choppers. All others wishing employment apply at 101 Washington street, Room 1, up stairs. GIVENS & CO.

WANTED—Disabled officers and soldiers honorably discharged, can obtain good employment by addressing Post Office Box 1984. Those minus an arm or even a leg can attend to it.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework in a private family. Good references required. Apply at No. 79 West Monroe street.

WANTED—A Girl to do general housework. The best of references required. Apply at 83 Adams st., between Clark and State sts.

WANTED—Two good Servants in a private family, one as cook, washer and ironer, wages $3 per week; the other as housemaid, wages $2.50 per week. Apply at 816 Indiana av., corner of 16th st.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—Desk room in an office on South Side. Address "W. J. C.," P. O. Box 2706.

WANTED—To Rent—A Store, 1st or 2d floor, on Lake, Washington, Randolph or Clark street. Address, stating terms and location, "G. A. F.," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A House containing 12 or 15 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a first class location. Address, stating particulars, "B.," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A good store or second floor, for a light, dry, wholesale business, on Lake, Dearborn, State, Randolph, Washington or Clark sts. Address "J. Q.," Tribune office, stating location and terms.

WANTED—To Rent—A House, furnished or unfurnished, in a good neighborhood and healthy locality, by a genteel family. Possession now or May 1st. Rent from $400 to $600 per annum. Address "X," 160 Lake st.

WANTED—To Rent—A Hotel, with furniture, in city or country. The undersigned wishes to rent, on reasonable terms, from 1 to 5 years, a Hotel with furniture. He has had large experience in this line of business; can come well recommended. Would buy the supplies in hotel. Address "W. B. M.," Plymouth, Ind.

WANTED—To Rent—Store, on or near South Water street. Possession May 1st, 1866. Address "C. H. V.," Tribune office.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Two (2) stores from 1st May. One large store on South Water near Wabash, and one on Dearborn near South Water. Apply at Room 8, over 101 Washington-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock a. m.

TO RENT—Second floor, with storage, at No. 30 Lake-st. Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

TO RENT—A new two-story house containing 11 rooms and basement, situated on Ellis avenue, a short distance south of Douglas Place. Rent $40 per month. Apply to T. S. FITCH, 160 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1069 Wabash avenue. A new house with 9 rooms, water and gas. Possession March 1st. Terms $500 per annum. Inquire at the above number.

TO RENT—A large and well furnished front room on 2d floor, without board. Inquire at MRS. HALL'S, 221 East Madison st., 2d floor.

TO RENT—A room, 20x50 feet on the 2d floor of the Portland Block. Also, one sleeping room on 5th floor. T. LYMAN, 17 Portland Block.

TO RENT—Store and 2 Rooms and a small well selected stock of Millinery Goods, at 161 West Randolph street. Price of goods $250. Rent $25 per month.

TO RENT—Two pleasant, well furnished Rooms, in house southeast corner of Wells and Illinois streets, each suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—I have a pleasant furnished room with closet attached, suitable for two young gentlemen, at 314 West Adams street.

TO RENT—Two pleasant furnished Rooms at 218 East Madison st. Apply at the premises.

TO RENT—The five-story stone front store, No. 172 Lake st., from April 1st. Apply to GEO. M. HIGH, 164 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—House No. 180 West Monroe street. Inquire of THOMAS HOOPS, Freight Agent M. C. R. R., foot of South Water street.

TO RENT—Two fine large furnished front rooms, can be had, within ten minutes walk of the Court House. Upon very reasonable terms. Address for particulars "F S," Tribune office.

TO RENT—The fine lofts over the Stores 60 and 62 Michigan avenue, being some of the finest sales rooms in the city. Inquire of LINDHEIM, FRANK & MAYER, 60 and 62 Michigan ave.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale cheap. Call at Room 28, Pomeroy's Building, South Water street. Apply between 8 and 9 p. m., for one week.

TO RENT—The 2d floor, Nos. 47 and 49 South Water-st., 40x160 feet, (ceiled) light on three sides, with front and rear entrance. Well adapted for salesroom. Also, 4th floor (above), same size.

TO RENT—First-class Dock property, by JOHN MATTOCKS, No. 3 Dickey's Building.

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—A family of three want board and furnished room or rooms on Michigan or Wabash avenues. Would rent a small furnished house, centrally located. Address Box 1436.

BOARDING—Wanted—A pleasant room and board for two gentlemen. Also a few day boarders wanted. Apply at 193 Illinois st. References given and required.

Boarding.

BOARDING—One handsomely furnished front room, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, may be obtained at 128 West Washington-st.

BOARDING—Good accommodations for both day boarders and lodgers, at No. 34 Washington st.

BOARDING—Four gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and nicely furnished rooms, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Pleasantly situated on West Side, two blocks from street cars and 15 minutes' walk from Court House. Address "X," Tribune office.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, first-class board, with good attendance, at $5, day board $4 per week, at the Delbert House, 138 Michigan st., next door to corner of North Clark-st.

BOARDING—A few boarders can be accommodated at 295 Michigan-st., North Side.

BOARDING—Good rooms, with excellent board, may be had at Briggs House No. 2, No. 88 Monroe st. Day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen in a private family at 169 Washington st., near Chamber of Commerce.

BOARDING—A pleasant suite of furnished rooms, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also, a single room and board, at the ST. CLOUD HOUSE, 114 and 116 South Franklin street, opposite the [illegible] minutes walk from the Court House. VIRTON & BAYNES.

BOARDING—Good rooms with first class board at 113 Adams st.

BOARDING—A large, handsomely furnished room, with board, suitable for [illegible]

BOARDING—One pleasant Room [illegible] 307 Michigan street, corner of Pine.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] AND HIS CAMPAIGNS [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] FAMILY SEWING MACHINE [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—In town and county in the Northwest, [illegible] Great Eagle Hamper. [illegible] CHAMPION & CO., Agents, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—Male and Female. Can clear $5 per day at home in a light and honorable business [illegible] E. B. LOCKWOOD [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—In town and neighborhood [illegible] WATVELL, Box 4751, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—Energetic Agents to canvass the Life of [illegible] S. B. BOYDON, Publisher, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] THE FIELD, DUNGEON AND ESCAPE [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—GLOBE SEWING MACHINE [illegible] 164 Randolph-st, Room No. 9, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$5 to $1 per day selling [illegible] J. W. JONES.

WANTED—Agents—"Lloyd's Great Map of the United States" [illegible] PUBLISHING AGENCY, Masonic Temple, Illinois.

WANTED—Agents—from $200 to $400 per month [illegible] W. A. WARD'S AGENCY [illegible] W. A. WARD & CO., Box 2094, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$5 to $10 a day during the [illegible] GOLDEN & SAMMONS, 1 South Clark [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] GREAT REBELLION [illegible] "GREAT WESTERN PUBLISHING AGENCY," Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents, Agents, Agents. Attention—[illegible] Address ADAMSON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—Male and female, to introduce the new [illegible] Dollar Sewing Machine [illegible] HENDERSON, Pres. Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Agents—$100 per month, to sell the "UNIVERSAL SEWING MACHINE," price $25. [illegible] WANN & CO., P. O. Drawer 6374, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$150 a month, to sell THE IMPROVED $20 LAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE [illegible] call at Room 8 [illegible] and Dearborn sts., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] GREAT REBELLION [illegible] Gen. Howard's Tribute to the [illegible] E. B. LANDON, General Agent, [illegible] Michigan avenue, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$100 per month to sell the [illegible] SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—As cook, washer and ironer, or [illegible] in a respectable family. Inquire at [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a respectable woman as cook in a private family. Also a young girl as nurse or chambermaid. References given. Inquire at 109 West [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a boy 17 years old; writes a fair hand, has experience in Telegraphing and [illegible] Address "C," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—As hand writer by a young man [illegible] knowledge of the profession. Address [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By an experienced book-keeper [illegible] Address P. O. Box 3730, Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] in a private family. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a young lady from the South, [illegible] as Governess [illegible] "GOVERNESS," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a German lady as governess or [illegible] in a respectable family. [illegible] Please address "H. R.," P. O. Box 1413.

WANTED—Situation—As book-keeper in a wholesale or retail [illegible] Best of city references. Address, for two [illegible] "F," Times office.

WANTED—Situation—By an experienced and practical Book-keeper [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—Situations—German, English and Scotch girls, second girls, nurses, seamstresses or [illegible] Mrs. JOHNSON, [illegible] street, North Division, near the lake.

WANTED—Situation—By a perfected young man [illegible] Clerk or Salesman [illegible] Address "M. N.," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a married man without children, [illegible] O. Box 1067.

WANTED—Situation—As Bookkeeper and Accountant [illegible] Cobb's Building, 124 Dearborn st.

WANTED—Situation—In a Wholesale Dry Goods or Grocery [illegible] P. O. Box 2631, Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—The advertiser, a practical [illegible] in a corporation where his time is not [illegible] Address "B," P. O. Box [illegible]

Wanted—Partners.

WANTED—A Partner—with from $15,000 to $20,000 cash [illegible] Furniture Store, [illegible]

WANTED—Partnership—A gentleman of experience [illegible] "R. P.," Tribune office.

WANTED—Partner—With a cash capital of $500 [illegible] Call at No. 87 Washington [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With $1,000. [illegible] WAINWRIGHT & CO., 123 [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—A man having a large store [illegible] "B. K.," Tribune office.

WANTED—Partnership—A gentleman of long experience [illegible] "BANKER," Tribune office.

Strayed.

STRAYED—From my farm [illegible] J. B. RANDALL, [illegible] CLARK, care of Clark & Bros., Chicago, Ill.